The Centre Reporter.

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ESQ. BOAL DEAD

THE CAREER OF A USEFUL MAN ENDED.

Death Occurs on Wednesday Noon from Heart Trouble and Complications.—Funeral on Saturday.

Justice of the Peace James C. Boal died at his home yesterday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from heart trouble and complications, at the age of 68 years.

Squire Boal was first taken ill about four weeks ago, when he was a victim of an attack of la grippe. He was always of a healthy and robust constitution, never having a day of illness in all his life, and until his recent sickness, never required the attendance of a physician. When he first became indisposed, he merely gave it passing notice, and transacted business as usual in his office for several days. To the anxious inquiries of his friends he stated that he was rapidly improving and would soon become himself again.

About three weeks ago he made his last trip down town, and was compelled to remain at home. An affection of the heart developed itself and at once his condition assumed a serious and grave nature. All possible was done for him by the medical fraternity, and frequent consultations of his attending physicians, agreed in that his death was only a question of a short time.

He apparently suffered little pain but his strength gradually left him and for several days past his death was expected at almost any moment by his family. Up to last Friday he retained full control of his mental faculties, since which time he was at periods in a comotose state, rousing himself at times to converse with those at his bedside, and then falling into a semi-unconscious condition.

Wednesday it became apparent that his end was near, as he grew gradually weaker, but retained consciousness until his death, and recognized those by his bedside.

His death was calm and peaceful. There were no death struggles. He merely stopped breathing and those by his bedside were scarcely aware when the end had come. The family were at his bedside when he breathed his last.

The news of his death soon spread over the town and cast a gloom over every one. He was the friend of all, ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need, and there were none who did not experience a pang of regret when they learned of his death. A more popular citizen the town never had, attending strictly to his business and the duties of his office, he made a model and useful citizen. His decisions were rarely if ever reversed, and were usually taken as final by those who recoursed to law to settle their affairs. He possessed a rare vein of humor, and greatly liked to crack a joke or relate an anecdote.

Squire Boal was the son of George W. Boal, who died in 1858. He was born in Gregg township, in December, 27th, 1826. He was married in 1856 to Miss Tamer Barr, who survives him. Four children were the fruits of this marriage, one son and three daughters, the son and one daughter having died in their infancy. Mrs. Sallie Kline and Mrs. Lycurgus Lingle, being the two daughters, who with his wife survive him.

Three brothers survive Squire Boal, and all reside in this vicinity. They are Mr. Shannon Boal, Mr. W. A. Boal, and Capt. George M. Boal; and one sister, Mrs. Martha Orlady, of Huntingdon, Pa.

Funeral will take place on Saturday morning next, at ten o'clock, services to be held at the residence. Interment to be made in the cemetery at this place.

Married at Home.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, Rev. J. M. Rearick united in marriage at the home of Miss Lizzie Runkle, Miss Sallie E. Condo, of this place, to Mr. J. A. Sweetwood, of Spring Mills. The ceremony was witnessed by only a few close friends and relatives.

Gave Bail.

Since the robbery at the Bald Eagle Valley station at Mill Hall detectives have been searching for the thief. After working up several clues they concluded that circumstances pointed to Wendell Bartholomew, of that place, as being the guilty party. The accused furnished bail for court.

—The merchant tailoring establishment connected with Lewins clothing house at Bellefonte, has the reputation for turning out the best and most stylish clothing worn in the county.

—A new spring suit from Lewins, Bellefonte, is the proper thing now in clothing.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Of Interest to School Directors.

A bill was introduced into the legislature Friday that will interest our school directors. It provides that all public school directors' associations in the state shall elect annually not more than five delegates to a state public school directors' association to meet at Harrisburg on the second Wednesday of October. The sessions will be limited to four consecutive days. The delegates shall be allowed mileage not exceeding five cents per mile for the actual distance between the county towns of the various counties and the capital. The aggregate amount of the mileage is to be deducted by the state treasurer from the proportion of the annual appropriation due the districts participating in the convention.

State Items.

Thirty-one suckers, weighing fifty-two pounds, were caught in a few hours by Lewis T. Green, of Media.

It is said there are scores of middle aged men living in Wayne and Pike counties who have never seen an electric light, steamboat or locomotive.

A letter that was carried by the ill-fated steamer Elbe has just been received by Herman Keuhn, of Royersford. It was written by his sister at Bremen.

In a cabin ten feet long and six feet wide, Geo. Braun and his wife, with eight children, live near Colebrookdale. The entire family, except the baby, smoke regularly several times a day.

Items on the Wing.

Dr. Emerick is improving his new front with a new porch over the entire front of his residence.

Tuesday was raw with high winds threatening snow squalls.

Our townsman, Wm. Neff, has flitted to a farm near Potters Mills. He is a good citizen wherever he be.

It is astonishing as well as amusing how some men bow their heads as if weighted with wisdom and yet know nothing.

The fellow that has a habit of gabbing about his neighbors' affairs, is a mischief breeder. Shun him.

Simon Harper is itching to take his rod and go "flying." Flying machines are not a success yet, Simon.

Strohmeier is justly credited with being one of the most attentive and efficient church sextons to be found.

We always find a mighty big difference between a first-class hotel mince pie and a first-class mince pie.

Those who are continually at some petty underhand scheme mostly meet an openhanded defeat.

Thomas Harper, a well-known resident of Aaronsburg is confined to his house on account of illness.

A Fine Specimen.

The Philipsburg *Ledger* tells of a school director in a township near that town who can neither read nor write, nor make out his own ballot when voting on any measure before the board, yet he is loud in his declarations about education, saying with unblushing audacity that there is too much education now in the township, and that teachers are making too much money, that they ought to teach for $20 a month and three or four months in the year is sufficient schooling for children. He further declares what is good enough for others, his children included. What a fine specimen of a twentieth century school director.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. H. Loper, a well-known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could do he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three applications of it," he says, "and have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted. It is for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

What the Cow Gave.

A man over in Clay township, Huntingdon county, went into his cow stable the other night and by mistake mixed her up a nice mash in a box full of sawdust instead of bran. The merely supposing hard times had come and they were all going to economize meekly at her supper and that man never discovered his mistake until the next morning when he milked that cow, and she let down half a gallon of turpentine, a quart of shoepegs and a bundle of lath.

—You will want a new suit. You want it cheap and good, as well as of the latest cut. Lewins, Bellefonte, can accommodate you in every particular, and is bound to please.

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IN THE STATE SENATE.

These bills passed finally: Removing the limitation in the amount to be paid for animals killed to prevent the spread of contagious diseases; to provide for the opening, improvement, enlargement, use, care and protection of school and other grounds for public park and recreation purposes in cities and boroughs; regulating the establishment, classification and maintenance of high schools, the distribution of appropriations thereto and employment of teachers; authorizing the superintendent of public instruction to employ or aid in the employment of lecturers or instructors to attend summer assemblies or associations incorporated for the promotion of education and popular culture and state teachers' associations and providing for the payment of such lecturers or instructors; to require applicants for teacher's permanent certificates to hold a valid professional certificate at least two years before making application; authorizing the courts to dissolve petroleum mining corporations which have not been actively engaged in business for ten years past; relating to husband and wife who are the parents of minor children, enlarging and extending the power, control and authority of the mother over the minor children.

Business Slowly Picking Up.

In this week's edition the Bulletin, published by the American Iron and Steel association, says editorially:

Despite some unfavorable symptoms there are many signs that a sure, although slow, lifting up of industrial conditions in this country is taking place. A buying movement is distinctly noticeable. The coal and iron trades present hopeful signs.

The advantage in the wages of the coke workers means that the present low prices of coke are soon to yield to higher prices, and higher prices for coke mean a hardening of pig iron prices, and firmness in pig iron prices means better prices for finished iron and steel products. The large consumption of these finished products is now a subject of general remark. Consumers of iron and steel realize that the bottom of prices has at last been reached. Altogether it may be truthfully said that the business situation has surely improved in March, and that the outlook for April and May promises still better results.

Lightning Begins Business.

Some of our people heard thunder early a few mornings ago, which indicates that summer is coming. We already have news of lightning getting in its work in other counties.

The vicinity of Reading was visited by a severe thunder storm on Sunday morning. The Evangelical church at Bernville was struck by lightning and the steeple and building damaged to the amount of $500. The lightning rod on St. John's Lutheran church, Boyertown, was broken into pieces by lightning, but the edifice was not damaged.

How the World Wags.

This is a peculiar world, remarks an exchange. One is struggling for justice, another is fleeing from it. One man is saving money to build a house, and another is trying to sell his for less than it cost to build it. One man is spending all he can make in taking his girl to the theater and sending her flowers, with the hope of making her his wife while his neighbor is spending what gold he has in getting a divorce. One man escapes all diseases that flesh is heir to and gets killed on the railroad. Another escapes with a scratch and dies with the whooping cough. One man stands off all his creditors and goes traveling, while another pays his debts and stays at home.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

Linden Hall.

J. S. Auman moves to Port Royal, Pa., where he bought a flouring mill property which he will take charge of and have repairing done and the rolls put in. Mr. R. G. McClellan is taking charge of Auman's farm.

Mrs. J. W. Keller will continue to do business at the store stand for another year.

Mr. A. R. Lee has rented the west end of the large brick dwelling house, being the same house into which R. G. McClellan is moving.

Mr. Frank Weiland is to become clerk for Mrs. J. W. Keller, taking the place of her brother, Howard Miller, who has moved to Rebersburg, where he takes charge of his own store.

Our friend Mr. John Carper is suffering very much with gangrene of the foot.

Mr. James Raymon of this place expects to leave this place and moves to Lebanon county on Tuesday morning to remain one year.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE ADMINISTRATION HAS TROUBLE WITH JINGOISTS.

Spain's Delay Caused by a Change of Ministry.—No Further Demand Will be Made for the Present.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham are having as much trouble with the influential jingo element in the United States as with the Pandora's box of complications which has been dumped upon the Department of State. The jingoists can see no excuse for Spain not having made the apology demanded (although it is patent to all cool heads that the delay is caused by the change of ministry) and would like to see the President send a fleet over to seize Cuba at once. The same hot heads also interpret the Monroe doctrine to mean that the United States should attack Great Britain, if that country carries out its threat to compel Nicarauga by force to accede to its demands. Fortunately for the country neither the President or his cabinet has any touch of the jingo fever; consequently the numerous foreigh complications are being handled in a business and common sense way.

No further demand will be made upon Spain until its new ministry has been given ample time to reply to that already made; then the demand will be renewed in a tone that will either bring the apology by cable, or war. As to the Monroe doctrine: President Cleveland does not interpret that doctrine to mean that this country will prevent a European power from insisting upon honorable and proper treatment in its dealings with the countries of Central and South America. President Cleveland thinks it was originally intended by President Monroe to insure fair play for the comparatively weak countries of South and Central America, and to prevent the absorption of their territory by European nations, and Ambassador Bayard has been instructed to inform the British government that the United States would maintain that construction of the doctrine. The general belief here is that Great Britain was making one of her usual bluffs in dealing with weak nations when she threatened to bombard the Nicaraguan seaports if their demands were not acceded to by a specified date; but should that threat be carried out there is a wide difference of opinion as to whether it would be regarded by this country as a violation of the Monroe doctrine, with the majority in the affirmative.

The only unfortunate thing about Secretary Gresham's demand for the recall of the Hawaiian minister, because of his repeated violations of diplomatic etiquette, is that it has reopened the whole tiresome Hawaiian question.

The United States is on the eve of a diplomatic victory in the controversy with Germany over its claim that American cattle were diseased and were solely for that reason shut out of Germany, and the prohibition is expected to be shortly removed, the German government having been convinced of its error. When Germany removes the prohibition the other European countries which followed her in adopting it will probably do the same. This victory will bear testimony to the wisdom of President Cleveland in refusing to order tariff retaliation against the countries which shut out our cattle.

One of the busiest bureaux of the government just now is that of Internal Revenue. Secretary Carlisle has had to detail clerks from other bureaux to assist in handling the income tax returns, which are pouring in by every mail. Already it is apparent that the estimates of the receipts from this tax, made while it was before Congress, were very much too low. The returns are required to be made by April 15, with a penalty for failure, but the tax is not due until July 1, next. Notwithstanding that more than $40,000 has already been paid in.

It is now about settled that a new treaty concerning the Bering Sea seizures shall be negotiated between the United States and Great Britain. It is understood that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, assisted by Sir Charles Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries for Canada, and other Canadian officials will represent Canada, and that the negotiations are to be carried on in Washington.

Secretary Carlisle has just returned from New York, where he went to meet his son who has been to Europe for his health, and incidentally to give a little personal attention to several official matters connected with the Federal offices under his department in that city. The Secretary has entirely recovered from his own indisposition, although he still shows the effects of the hard and continuous work he did during the past winter.

Warning to the Married.

A western man has brought suit for a divorce upon almost singular ground. It is because his wife devotes so much time to attending church and performing so-called religious work that she neglects all her wifely duties and renders his life burdensome. This is indeed a curious situation of affairs, apparently, but really not involving a contradiction of terms, and yet it is one not impossible of development. There are women as well as men who become so infatuated with gadding from home in pursuit of some alleged high mission outside of their domestic hearth limits that the latter know them for little beyond the time they sleep or take an occasional meal within them.

There are no doubt women who, while thinking they are doing God service, are doing positive injury to men, and those men their husbands, as well as to their children. It is possible to get even too much of a good thing, and the woman who is eternally away from her home on some alleged religious or charitable mission is likely to wake up some day, if not to a divorce suit on the part of her husband, at least to the realization that she has estranged him and her family as effectually as if the chains of matrimony had legally been surrendered.—Pittsburg *Times*.

Get at Them.

IN many places auditors, councilmen and commissioners are catching it for not doing their duty in strict accordance with law. In Lewistown and Williamsport the auditors passed illegal accounts of the council to help favorites, and the citizens have entered complaints. In Wilkesbarre councilmen have been indicted for illegal expenditures. In Blair county two of the commissioners are likely to get to the penitentiary for spending money fraudulently on bridges and other jobs. Their trial is now going on.

It is exceedingly dangerous for public officials to set up jobs for themselves or pets spending money on bridges, roads, &c., is criminal and the law is open to reach such crookedness ten years after the wrong has been committed.

A Judge Calls Them Vipers.

J. E. Young was sentenced to five years and E. Steele to three years, at hard labor in the penitentiary, by Judge Groscup, in Chicago, in the federal court, on Monday, for sending immoral books and pictures thro the mail. In sentencing them the judge said: "You are vipers and your crime is second only to murder. I would rather that a rattlesnake came into my house and crawled into my child's couch than to have your vile literature carried to him."

AMONG the bills with a "snake" in them is one recently passed by the Senate, compelling school boards to purchase sets of photographs of objects in art, nature and science for use in the schools. The bill was introduced by a Philadelphia Senator, and is backed by a Philadelphia house, whose publications are to be forced upon the state at an expense of about $300,000. The bill should receive scant courtesy in the House. Boards at present can buy these photographs if they want them, and the fact that few have bought them shows that there is no crying demand for their purchase or use. Better salaries and longer terms will do more for the schools than photographs.

The Spendthrifts.

The spendthrifts on the legislature were still at it on Monday.

Special orders were made for the Quay county bill and the bill increasing the salary of the superintendent of public printing from $2,000 to $3,000 annually. They will be considered this morning on second reading and to-morrow on third reading. The bill repealing the act incorporating the village of Darby into a borough passed second reading on a special order and will be considered to-day on third reading.

A bill introduced by Mr. Lawrence taxes the national banks four mills on the actual value of their capital.

Mr. Burrell put in a bill paying a pension of $10 a month to public school teachers who have taught fifty years or more in the public schools of the state.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I handle, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I reccommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds, and croup. A. W. Baldridge, Millersville, Ill. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

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AARONSBURG.

Items of Interest as Gleaned by Our Correspondent.

The Stambach land was sold to A. Walter, of Millheim, at $33 per acre. The tract contained eleven acres and some perches. The squares to Z. D. Thomas.

William Korman now occupies the Reager homestead lately purchased from Emanuel Wetzel. He repaired and refitted the shop and moved into it on Tuesday last.

George Bright now in his eighty-fourth year is on the sick list and confined to his bed. His eyesight has failed to such an extent that he recognizes persons only by their speech.

Mr. James Ezra Burd will move to the toll gate at the Narrows north of Millheim, in the spring to collect the toll and boss the repairs on the turnpike road.

Prof. Kahl, who during the winter lost his horse through having its leg kicked off while stopping with some gentleman in Sugar valley, was agreeably surprised last week by being presented with a colt by the man at whose place the accident happened.

Mrs. Simon Rote for the past ten days had a severe attack of the grip, but is again improving; being quite an old lady, in her eighty-second year, she was slow to rally from so severe a spell of sickness.

Postmaster Weaver's wife is away to Bellefonte on a visit, having been away about ten days.

William Holloway sold his pair of colts to Mr. Hosterman, and with his brother Frank left for their western home on Tuesday morning.

Perhaps you would not think so, but a very large proportion of diseases in New York, comes from carelessness about catching cold," says Dr. Cyrus Edson. "It is such a simple thing and so common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold. There are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simplest precaution of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one, get rid of it as soon as possible. By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does not tell you how to cure a cold but we will. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon effect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

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Editorial Notes.

The legislature is increasing the number of judges in spite of the protest of the Democratic members, and that's what the Repubs got their big majority for we suppose.

Some of our exchanges seem to be wasting flour—guess because its cheap—in smearing paste all over their wrappers so that they can't be removed without tearing the papers.

Of Great Benefit.

We can be of great benefit to the good people of Centre Hall and vicinity if they would come to us for all their wear in the way of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Head Wear, Furnishing Goods, and Ladies' Shirt Waists and Chemisettes.

Goods are only sold on their merits—what is linen or what is cotton—is told you at the time of the purchase. "Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists.

MONTGOMERY & CO.
Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week:

Wm. H. Smith, of Gregg twp. and Annie M. Brown, of Clinton county.

Charles J. Taylor and Bertha M. Schreckengast, of Bellefonte.

James Zerby, of Spring Mills, and Mary Immel, of Bellefonte.

Orrie J. Stover, of Liberty twp., and Alice M. Heaton, of Boggs twp.

Francis M. Dunkle and Bertha M. McClintock, of Walker twp.

Granville H. Royer, of Colyer, Potter twp., and Annie C. Confer, of Potters Mills.

James Ross and Flanna Wilson, of Spring twp.

Louis Miller, of Spring twp. and Della Spotts, of Unionville.

John E. Rupp, of Aaronsburg, and Aggie Musser of Patten twp.

G. W. Deters and Minerva Gearhart of Boggs twp.

John Walker and Minnie M. Lyons, of Howard.

Choice Eggs for Sale.

Buff Leghorns, choice stock, eggs 50 cents per setting of 13; Buff Plymouth Rock, excellent layers, eggs $1.25 per setting of 13.

MRS. M. B. RICHARDS,
feb21-3m Centre Hall, Pa.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

THE NEWS.

Nathan T. Godd, formerly a clerk in the United S ates Land Office at Broken Bow, was placed on trial at Lincoln, Neb., on indictments charging him with theft of public records and impersonating officials.——The trial of R. H. Pannill, a former agent of the C. & O. Railroad, charged with aiding Teller Hamner in misappropriating the funds of the First National Bank of Lynchburg, was begun in the United States Court in that city.——Citizens of Harrisonburg, Va., and vicinity have subscribed $150,000 toward the stock of a proposed road through that section to the West Virginia coal fields.——The Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad has purchased the Atlantic Short Line, in course of construction from Dublin to Savannah, for two hundred and fifty thousand. About thirty miles of the Atlantic Short Line has been built.——The street railroads entering Philadelphia are devising means to meet the competition of the trolley roads.——Rev. Frank Chardon, of Chicago, was found guilty in the United States Court of using the mails to sell his clergyman's half-rate orders over various railways.

Vice President Stevenson and wife expect to go to Europe next summer.——Burglars got one hundred dollars out of the postoffice at Dubois, Pa.——At Lexington, Ky., the heirs of Mrs. Colonel Robert F. Johnson are suing to contest her will. The contestants are descendants of the noted candidate for vice president. There is a quarter of a million involved.——Pat Crowe, a train robber, shot Detective Al Moore in Denver and escaped. Moore is not seriously hurt.——The dynamite gunboat Vesuvius started from New York to continue the destruction of derelicts along the coast.——Robert J. Schall was committed for court in York, Pa., on the charge of murdering Richard Jordan.——James Marlin, a tramp, was shot at Gettysburg, in a scuffle for a gun which he is said to have stolen.——Ex-cashier Frank A. McEan, of the Indian Head National Bank, of Nashua, N. H., was indicted in eight counts in the United States Circuit Court for embezzlement.

More than forty cases and four or five deaths of the Floyd county epidemic are reported on Lower Elkhorn Creek, in Pike county, Ky. Drs. Gray and Campbell two of the best-known physicians in the Sandy Valley, have been called to the scene, and are not able to name the disease or check it. Not a single patient has been known to live over three days after taking the disease.——Clarence Hogan, aged twenty-three years, and Frank Champion, aged seventeen years, both of Millville, N. J., were arrested and confessed to having been implicated in fifteen burglaries in Bridgeton, N. J., and Millville, within a few weeks. In several instances they attempted to fire the buildings.——The Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad was put up at auction at Macon, but no bid was received.——Frank Thompson killed his brother Edward in a family row at their home in Carmel, Mo.——John Oswald, a farmer living near Oley, Pa., was killed by his son.——A fire broke out on the steamer Spokane while crossing Kootenai Lake. The passengers were rescued, but the steamer was destroyed.——Fire has destroyed $300,000 worth of property in Burlington, Vt. One man was burned to death.

The Parkersburg Traction Company was chartered in West Virginia to construct a street railway in that city.——Bernard Kemper, of McSherrytown, Pa., was arrested by a United States officer on a charge of fraudulently collecting money and passing himself off as a pension examiner.——Chase Robinson, aged thirty-three years, secretary of a manufacturing company in Hartford, Ct., who had lost several hundred dollars of the company's money at poker playing, committed suicide.——Mrs. Emma Blakenship and her eleven-year-old daughter Anna were drowned in the Tugfork River, near Sergeant, Ky., their boat capsizing while crossing the stream.——The Tenth Georgia District nominated Thomas E. Watson for Congress.——J. M. Newcomb, of Petersburg, Va., who was supposed to have been drowned by falling from a steamer last September on the way from Baltimore to Norfolk, has turned up alive, although the courts had declared him dead.

Fourteen frame buildings, comprising one-third of the business portion of Iuka, Miss., were burned. The total loss will foot up to $70,000. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.——Mrs. Levi, ninety years old, committed suicide, by hanging, at her home, in Chicago. She is thought to have been insane.——An explosion of giant powder occurred in the Verde mine, in Senora, Mexico, which killed four miners and wounded one fatally. The men were blown with terrific force against the sides of the mine and crushed out of all semblance to humanity. Their names were John Ross, John Masse, Barto a Senig and Angel Capalini.——James Blizzard, a well-known resident of Port Morris, N. J., drove a horse and buggy down to a wharf at Port Norris and into the water. He was drowned.——Mrs. W. E. Holton, of Keya Paba county, Neb., was criminally assaulted, and then strangled to death in her home. The crime was committed by thieves to prevent her giving testimony against cattle rustlers.

Fire in the International Cotton Press at New Orleans destroyed nearly 20,000 bales of cotton.——A storage house of the Western Transfer and Implement Company in Sioux City, Iowa, filled with farming machinery, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.——William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia, offered a prize of five thousand dollars for the best work by an American to be exhibited at the Academy of fine arts in Philadelphia in December, 1895.——At Fort Smith, Ark., twenty-seven United States prisoners pleaded guilty in the federal court and received sentences ranging from thirty days in jail to five years in the penitentiary at Albany, New York.——At Columbus, Ohio, the Lockhart, Staley and Willard Dry Goods Company went into the hands of Receiver George W. Bright. Disagreement between partners was the cause. Assets, $60,000; liabilities, $54,000.——Two Englishmen were found dead near Somtrette, Mexico. It is supposed they were murdered.——Fire in cotton in New Orleans caused a loss of $250,000.——The property of the Macon and Atlantic Railroad between Macon and Savannah was transferred to the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Road, at Macon, Ga.

400 PERISHED.

Wreck of the Missing Spanish Warship Found.

SEARCH FOR THE BODIES.

Sunk Near the Straits of Gibraltar, and Only Twenty Inches of Her Masts Visible Above the Water.

The Spanish cruiser Alphonso XIII. has returned to Cadiz after a search for the missing cruiser Reina Regenta, and reports having found the latter vessel sunk near Bajo Aceitanos, not far from the Straits of Gibraltar. Only twenty inches of the Reina Regenta's masts were above water.

The Alfonso XIII. has returned to the scene of the wreck with a number of divers and diving appliances, in order to recover the bodies of the crew of the sunken warship.

The Reina Regenta was reported missing on March 13. She had just conveyed from Cadiz to Tangier the returning Moorish mission to Spain. The cruiser left Tangier on March 10 for Cadiz, and her whereabouts had not been definite ascertained until now. Pieces of her boats and semaphore flags were reported to have been picked up along the shore near Ceuta and Tarifa. She carried a crew of 420 officers and men, and all hands are believed to have perished.

So soon as the reports of the missing vessel became current, a number of Spanish and British war vessels put to sea in search of her. A French steamship on March 14, arrived at Gibraltar, and reported seeing a big vessel, supposed to have been the Reina Regenta ashore in Aceitunos Bay, probably Bajo Aceitanos. The commander of the French craft added that he was unable to assist the warship on account of heavy weather.

On March 15 the steamer Mayflair arrived at Barcelona, and reported sighting a vessel believed to be the Spanish cruiser Reina Regenta, on the morning of March 10, between Tarifa and Cape Espartel. The warship had lost her funnels and bridge, and was laboring heavily in the high seas and fierce gale which prevailed. Although she was apparently unmanageable, the cruiser did not ask for assistance, and, therefore, the Mayflair did not offer her any. But the captain of the Mayflair added that he was of the opinion that she could not long have survived the storm in the condition in which she appeared to be at the time he saw her.

Later the Spanish cruisers Isla de Luzon and Alfonso XIII. returned to Cadiz, after having searched the Spanish and African coasts and the straits without any news of the missing warship.

The uncertainty as to the fate of the Reina Regenta caused great public excitement in Madrid, and the government was accused of keeping back news of the ship and of having ordered the detention by the censors of all telegrams giving information about her.

But, when a number of flags, a compass box and other wreckage known to have belonged to the Reina Regenta was washed ashore at Tarifa, she was given up for lost.

In Cadiz and Carthagena, where most of the 420 officers and men of the cruiser belonged, there has been great anxiety and excitement from the moment she was reported missing.

The Reina Regenta, about two years ago, came to New York as one of the Spanish squadron which escorted across the Atlantic the Columbus caravels. The Infanta Isabel, now reported to have sunk an American schooner off the coast of Cuba, and the Nueva Espana, were the other ships of the Spanish squadron. The latter arrived at Fortress Monroe on April 21, 1893, the Reina Regente having the caravel Santa Maria in tow; the Pinta was in tow of the Infanta Isabel, and the Nina was in tow by the Nueva Espana. All three of these Spanish warships took a conspicuous part in the great Columbian naval parade in New York harbor on April 27 of the same year.

MURDERED BY ITALIANS.

A Storekeeper and His Wife Killed Because of a Quarrel.

An awful tragedy occurred at McGregor, Minn. A family of the name of Jeannette, consisting of father, mother and four children, the oldest 12 years, and the youngest a nursing babe, lived in a cabin and kept a small store.

Two Italians, who were clearing up a homestead near by, had trouble with Jeanette over some saw logs, which resulted in a quarrel at night. The Italians, Nick and Angelo Cristello, brothers, returned in the morning and Nick Cristello shot Jeannette with a shotgun, tearing a gaping wound in his side. Angelo shot Mrs. Jeannette with the Winchester, blowing the top of her head off. Both were killed instantly. The children were shivering with terror.

About noon the murderers came to McGregor and said they were going to Aitken to give themselves up, but the local officers held them until the arrival of the Sheriff, who at once took them to Aitken to the county jail. The Jeannette's were a much respected family in the neighborhood.

BROTHERS FIGHT A DUEL.

Calvin DeForest Kills George and is Probably Fatally Wounded.

George De Forest was shot by his brother, Calvin, at Oakley, Mich. Calvin was also shot and badly wounded by George. George De Forest had lately been considered insane. He went to the home of his sister, Mrs. Alfred Beers, and drove them from the house.

He then started for the home of his parents, vowing to take summary vengeance upon them. Calvin De Forest started with his gun to intercept his brother. As they approached each other George pulled a revolver and began firing. Calvin replied with his gun. The result was that George had his right lung perforated. It is feared Calvin's wound may also prove fatal.

SIR ROBERT HART.

In fixing the method of securing the payment of the instalments of the war indemnity claimed by Japan from China, the Japanese government will probably have to deal with Sir Robert Hart, who for more than 30 years has been at the head of China's finan-

cial system. He is now about 61 years of age. At the age of 20 he joined the British consular service in Hong Kong and within four years rose to the highest position in the service, that of Inspector General of Chinese Imperial Customs. When Sir Robert entered the service there were but three ports open to Europeans, whereas there are now thirty. Despite the innate distrust of foreigners by the Chinese, Sir Robert Hart enjoys their entire confidence. He is granted $2,000,000 a year for the support of the Customs Service. He has absolute control of this money, also of the appointment and dismissal of all officials, Chinese and foreign.

THE HAWAIIAN MINISTER.

Mr. Thurston to be Recalled at Request of the State Department.

Hon. Lorin M. Thurston, Hawaiian minister to the United States, will be recalled by his government upon the request of the State Department. The demand was made just ten days prior to the adjournment of Congress, and the steamer from Honolulu, which will arrive at San Francisco this week, will probably bring word to Mr. Thurston from President Dole to ask for his credentials and return at once to Hawaii. It is postively known that this action has been taken, and as there are no cases on record where a foreign government has declined to recall its minister when so requested by the United States, Minister Thurston will be obliged to discontinue his official relations with the United States. This unusual course has been taken on account of alleged criticism of the administration by Mr. Thurston, privately and in the press. It is further understood that the Minister and Secretary Gresham have not been on amicable terms for several months and have only preserved outwardly a semblance of cordial relations which officially must exist between a Secretary of State and a foreign representative. Mr. Thurston, it is said, has talked too freely and has given out information in advance of action by the State Department. These facts have been communicated to our minister at Hawaii, with instructions to ask President Dole to withdraw Mr. Thurston at once. The last occasion where a foreign minister was recalled at the instance of this government was that of Minister West, Great Britian's representative at Washington, who in a letter advised all Englishmen in this country to vote for Mr. Cleveland's election eight years ago. The demand was promptly complied with by the Queen and Sir Julian later appointed her Majesty's minister to the United States.

CABLE SPARKS.

A hurricane destructive to life and property swept over the Fiji Islands recently.

The remains of Victor Hugo were placed in the Pantheon in Paris. Hugo died May 22, 1885.

The centrist members of the Reichstag have decided to oppose the Kanitz state grain monopoly bill.

The German State Council proposes to alleviate the depressed condition of the sugar growers by increasing the export bounty on sugar.

The Spanish government reports an engagement with a band of Cuban rebels, in which fifty of the latter were killed or wounded.

The State's general of Holland has passed a credit of 10,000,000 guilders, the money to be used in equipping the army with Mannlicher rifles.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt may be chosen Speaker of the House of Commons to succeed Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel. The opposition is said to be favorable to him.

The newly chosen London county council has elected Mr. Arnold, the progressive candidate, to be chairman by a vote of 66 to 57 cast for the Duke of Norfolk.

The sentence of ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been fixed for five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000. She is still confined to a room in the palace at Honolulu, however.

A conference of colonial premiers at Hobart, Tasmania, has prepared a bill providing for Australasian federation. The bill is to be submitted to the various colonial Parliaments.

The remains of Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, who died recently at Constantinople, was conveyed to the Cite Mosque, in Cairo, where they were interred with much pomp.

The report of Lord Roseberry's intention to retire from office has been revived in London, and it is said that a time for dissolution of Parliament has been fixed for soon after the Easter recess.

A flood in the Parahiba do Sul river, Brazil, has destroyed the entire sugar crop in the Campos dos Goitocazes district, in the State of Rio Janeiro. This district produces the best sugar grown in Brazil.

The terms of the treaty of peace about to be concluded between China and Japan are known almost to exactness in diplomatic circles because of the part Ministers Dun and Denby have taken in the negotiation. The Island of Formosa will be ceded to Japan. Corea made independent, a cash indemnity of $250,000,000 paid by China and Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei retained for a term of years.

PERU'S WAR.

Two Thousand Men Killed in the Battle at Lima.

AN ARMISTICE WAS CALLED.

To Permit the Dead to be Buried, the Wounded Cared For, and a Change to Arrange a Peace.

A dispatch was received in Washington by Secretary Gresham from Minister McKenzie in Peru in reference to the recent revolution there. According to Mr. McKenzie there was bitter and sustained fighting in and around Lima for three days. At the end of this time there were over a thousand dead bodies lying unburied in the streets and both sides were exhausted. An armistice was agreed upon to permit the dead to be buried and the wounded cared for. After this was finished negotiation were still continued, and finally an agreement of some sort was reached by the leaders of the contending factions, but the details of this were not learned by the Minister. Some sort of a provisional government now seems to be in control.

London.—A dispatch to the Times from Lima says that the loss in killed and wounded on both sides in the fighting about the capital was 2,000. No foreigners were killed. The city is now quiet

The dispatch adds that General Pierola, the commander of the insurgents, entered the city with 2,000 men at dawn Sunday. The government forces made a brave defense and street fighting continued until early Tuesday morning, when the diplomats arranged a truce that was to be in force until 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. This truce was arranged to allow both sides to bury their dead. It has now been arranged that General Caceres and his forces, as well as General Pierola, shall retire from the city.

Buenos Ayres.—Advices from Peru are to the effect that President Caceres has resigned, and that the provisional government formally declared the conclusion of the armistice between the government and insurgents. The provisional government will issue a decree ordering the holding of new elections.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Madame Eames, who was unable to sing in "Othello" in Chicago, where the opera season is now on in all its glory, blamed her hoarseness on the vile climate of Boston, which she says is very trying on the vocal organs.

Mr. P. Botkine, the second secretary of the Russian Legation, it is said, will be shortly transferred from Washington. The Russian Government has decided to establish a legation at Hesse-Darmstadt, and it is purposed to send Mr. Botkine there as First Secretary.

Thomas H. Williams, Sr., the well-known California horseman, has been appointed guardian of the estate of Sarah Althea Terry, the plaintiff in the notorious Sharon divorce case, who is now a hopeless lunatic in the Stockton Asylum. This week the account of Porter Ashe, as guardian, will be considered in court. Nothing is left of property worth several thousand dollars.

At the funeral services recently in San Francisco of Mrs. A. E. Davis, wife of a well-known railroad man, Judge the associate of Senator Fair, the unusual spectacle was presented of a woman conducting the exercises. Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, founder of the San Francisco Kindergartens, delivered an address and led the burial services, according to a last request of the dead. The services were simple but impressive.

Ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg, who now resides in Washington, was one of seven gentlemen who, in the Territorial days of Nebraska at the outbreak of the war, boarded at the Herndon House in Omaha. The incident is curious in the light of the interesting circumstance that each of the seven in after years occupied a seat on the floor of the United States Senate. The Herndon House is now used as the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrated his 54th birthday the other day and as he sat on the left of the Chief Justice did not look a day over 45. Judge Holmes is the youngest of all the Massachusetts Supreme Court Justices and third in the line of succession to the Chief Judgeship. Mr. Justice Allen immediately precedes him, and should the two honorable men step from the bench Massachusetts will see a young-looking man as Chief Justice, surrounded by white-haired old gentlemen as his associates.

ARMED FOR BUNCO STEERERS.

Three West Virginians Arrested in Washington City.

Three West Virginians, John O. Wheeler and Ira A. Greathouse, of Hyer; and John H. Hickman, of Clarkesburg, were arrested in Washington.

They were armed with revolvers and slungshots and had $400 in cash. Wheeler said he was a merchant; that they had come to Washington to meet green goods men at the Central National Bank, but did not intend to be buncoed.

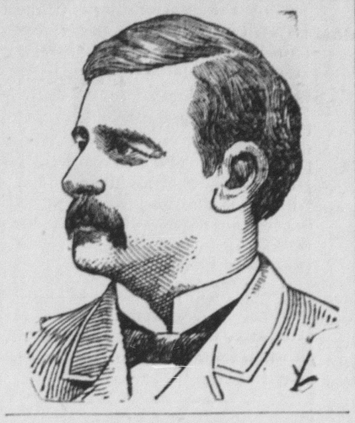
Their plan was to knock down the sharpers with slungshots and take the sample packages of genuine money, which always figures in the transaction. His story was corroborated by the others.

A man giving his name as Alexander P. Hill, who called at the hotel for the trio, has been arrested on suspicion that he deals in green goods.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was the guest of Prince Hadick de Futak at luncheon in New York the other day. Count Hadik, though a large landholder in Hungary, is a Republican, and he told Dr. Parkhurst that as a Hungarian reformer he was anxious to meet an American reformer.

HANNIS TAYLOR.

The trouble between the Spanish and United States Governments, caused by the firing upon the United States mail steamer Alliance, is practically settled, according to a cablegram received at the State Department from Minister Taylor stating that the Spanish



Government assures the United States that no such offense shall again occur. Mr. Taylor was born September 12th, 1851, in Newbern, N. C., but when quite young removed to Alabama and has since been a resident of Mobile. He is a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar when not yet 19 years of age. Very soon after his admission to the bar he began working upon a history of the "Origin and the Growth of the English Constitution," the first volume of which has been published and met with great favor. This, together with his argument before the U. S. Supreme Court in the lottery contest led to his appointment to the Spanish ministry.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epiteme of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Dr. Henry Coppee, acting president of Lehigh University, died suddenly at Bethlehem, of heart disease, aged 75 years.

While carpenters were at work at Williamsport, a roof collapsed and the men were thrown to the ground, a distance of twelve feet.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society adjourned at Williamsport to meet at Danville next year.

Judge Yerkes at Doylestown, created a sensation in court by intimating that grand jury indictments had been tampered with.

A miner near Uniontown was savagely attacked by robbers while working in his chamber below ground.

A new trolley line is to be built from Pittsburg to Johnstown connecting all intermediate towns.

By decree of Quarter Sessions the borough of Boyertown was enlarged by the addition of forty-three acres to its area. The petition had been presented earlier in the week and the move having been approved by the Grand Jury and by the Court a decree to that effect was made.

Colonel Brennon, of Honolulu, who was arrested in Reading some ten days ago on the charge of passing a forged check upon ex-County Commissioner Cyrus W. Kaufman, and who has been in jail ever since, was arranged in court As the prosecution produced no evidence against him he was acquitted and discharged.

John Oswald, a farmer, age 45 years, of Oley, near Reading, was killed by his 19-year-old son while the latter was defending his mother.

The window glass manufacturers of the country were in session at Pittsburg to form a national organization.

Dr. H. C. Lichtenthaler, Coroner, city physician and secretary of the Clinton County Medical Society, died at Lock Haven.

River operators at Pittsburg decided to form a distinct organization.

The Salt Lake Gas and Oil Company decided to drill a test well near Karthaus.

At Enterprise Mine, Shamokin, John Davinski, a miner, was caught beneath a fall of rock and killed.

Samuel Stull, a veteran, living a short distance north of Sharon, committed suicide by shooting.

Felix Matthews has been missing from his home in New Cumberland since the February blizzard.

The big factory of the Galland Bros., Wilkesbarre, will be shut down, it is expected, in a short time, throwing about 500 hands out of work. The firm has recently established another factory in Brooklyn and the work will be done there.

Fifteen thousand children in Lycoming County celebrated simultaneously the centennial anniversary of the county.

Louis Pascuto during his murder trial at Pottsville changed his plea of not guilty to guilty of murder in the second degree.

At West Chester ex-Collector of the Port Cooper defended the silver views of Senator Cameron.

By a ruling of Judge Stowe at Pittsburg, all night saloons and free lunches are to be allowed in Allegheny County.

The H. C. Frick Coal Company at Uniontown, announced that it would make an advance on April 1 of 15 per cent. in all wages.

Three more wagon loads of plunder were recovered at Allegheny from the home of the Dennison sisters, who are accused of wholesale shoplifting.

There is much talk at Pittsburg of a National coal strike being ordered about May 1, when the mining scales of the Middle States expire.

The public recognition service of the new First Baptist Church at Ardmore was held.

Representatives of telegraph, telephone and electric light companies protested at New Haven against an ordinance there taxing street poles.

The Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference at Tyrone opened with a love feast, and Bishop Newman preached the ordination sermon and afterwards ordained the deacons.

Walter Chapin, aged 79 years, and Mary Walters, one year younger, who were lovers from their youth, were married at Wilkesbarre.

Two Plymouth men, a groceryman and a justice of the peace, were accused by William Zdias of false imprisonment.

ALL DEAD.

Red Canyon's Awful Coal-Pit Disaster.

WRECKED THE POWERHOUSE

Fourteen Mangled Bodies Recovered and 47 are Still Buried 2,000 Feet Below the Surface.

The total number of miners known to have perished in the explosion of gas in Rocky Mountain coal mine No. 5, at Red Canyon, Wyoming, is sixty, of which fifty were married and nine young men and boys. The bodies of the following, out of a total of 53 who met their deaths in the mine, have been recovered and turned over to their relatives: W. B. Clark, John Morris, D. Laurie, G. Hyde, John Lieke, W. H. Grivesand, Samuel Clay, Samuel Hutchinson, W. M. Morris, Thomas Booth, Benjamin J. Coale, Charles S. Clark, Willard Brown, James Lamb, Fred. Morgan, all men of large families.

This leaves thirty-eight unrecovered bodies in the mine. The timbering is largely blown out and the walls and roof of the whole interior are wrecked and shattered so that the volunteer searching party of eighteen now seeking the bodies of their comrades are every moment in danger of being buried.

The agonizing screams of widows and and children about the mouth of the mine is beyond description.

The mules that were in the mine were so burned that they had to be removed on account of the odor before the work could proceed.

About thirty men killed belonged to the Ancient Order United Workmen, in which order they were insured for $2,000 apiece.

The explosion is supposed to have come from a blast setting fire to dust, making a dust explosion, since the mine was supposed to be free from gas and being well ventilated.

The Rocky Mountain Company, generally designated as the Central Pacific mines, have two mines, numbers 5 and 6, with one mile face making two separate mines with 150 feet pillars separating them. This leaves number 6 unharmed, but deprives the company of one-half of its capacity.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

The Toledo, Ohio, High School building was damaged by fire to the extent of $30,000. An explosion of natural gas caused the fire.

Patrick Gillin and Rossi Bolti, laborers, were buried under 20 feet of earth in Brooklyn, by the caving in of a trench in which they were working.

At Hot Springs, Arkansas, there was one death and three new cases of small-pox. Up to date there have been 92 cases and 21 deaths.

Three miners were injured, one fatally, by an explosion of gas in the mines of the Black Diamond Coal Company, at Coal Creek, Tennessee.

The steamer Rosedale was sunk in the Wabash river, near Evansville, with 5,000 bushels of wheat. One of the deck hands was drowned.

The works of the Cortland Cart and Carriage Company and the carriage shops of John Hodgson, in Cortland, New York, were burned. Loss $65,000.

A freight train on the Central Railroad of Georgia was wrecked in a washout 11 miles from Troy, Alabama, and two men were killed and several injured.

At Woodward, Oklahoma, a dugout occupied by Charles Thomas and family caved in, crushing Mrs. Thomas to death and fatally injuring her mother.

A party of six people were crossing Tug river, about forty miles south of Huntingdon, West Virginia, when the skiff was upset, and Mrs. Emma Blankenship and her 13-year-old daughter were drowned.

William Boetler, aged 17 years, a press boy in a Baltimore printing office, lost his life by an electric shock. He stood on the zinc floor with his right hand resting on an electric motor and turned the lever with his left hand. He was killed instantly.

Only two miners lost their lives in the Sultana Mine, at Rat Portage, Manitoba, as a result of the fire in the shaft house. The imprisoned men were nearly suffocated by smoke, but when rescued, all were resuscitated, excepting John Lagire and Rudolph B. Erickson.

A terrific explosion occurred in the house occupied by a man named Stile, in Bayside, Long Island, whereby one child was fatally and two others seriously injured. Stile and his wife were severely burned. The cause of the explosion is said to have been the running of an illicit still on the top floor of the house.

SIX YEARS A LEPER.

A Man Stricken With the Dreaded Disease in New York.

The New York health board learned that there had been a man stricken with leprosy living for the past six years in a tenement house in the city.

President Wilson said that the facts so far as ascertained had been given to the sanitary superintendent, Dr. Charles F. Roberts, and that a prompt and thorough investigation of the case would be made immediately. The man's name and address have not been given out. He has a wife and five children. One of his daughters is married and has a 7-month-old baby.

Although the case has been handled during the past few years by two physicians, and brought to the notice of the medical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, it has never been reported to the health board

Dr. Albert S. Ashmead, of 59 Carleton street, who passed upon the case as an expert, said that the man was undoubtedly in an advanced stage of leprosy.

Dr. Ashmead said also that Dr. Hansen, the eminent Norwegian scientist and physician, who in 1874 discovered the leprosy bacillus, is of the opinion that leprosy is not a contagious disease.

THE NEWS.

Nathan T. Godd, formerly a clerk in the United S ates Land Office at Broken Bow, was placed on trial at Lincoln, Neb., on indictments charging him with theft of public records and impersonating officials.——The trial of R. H. Pannill, a former agent of the C. & O. Railroad, charged with aiding Teller Hamner in misappropriating the funds of the First National Bank of Lynchburg, was begun in the United States Court in that city.——Citizens of Harrisonburg, Va., and vicinity have subscribed $150,000 toward the stock of a proposed road through that section to the West Virginia coal fields.——The Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad has purchased the Atlantic Short Line, in course of construction from Dublin to Savannah, for two hundred and fifty thousand. About thirty miles of the Atlantic Short Line has been built.——The street railroads entering Philadelphia are devising means to meet the competition of the trolley roads.——Rev. Frank Chardon, of Chicago, was found guilty in the United States Court of using the mails to sell his clergyman's half-rate orders over various railways.

Vice President Stevenson and wife expect to go to Europe next summer.——Burglars got one hundred dollars out of the postoffice at Dubois, Pa.——At Lexington, Ky., the heirs of Mrs. Colonel Robert F. Johnson are suing to contest her will. The contestants are descendants of the noted candidate for vice president. There is a quarter of a million involved.——Pat Crowe, a train robber, shot Detective Al Moore in Denver and escaped. Moore is not seriously hurt.——The dynamite gunboat Vesuvius started from New York to continue the destruction of derelicts along the coast.——Robert J. Schall was committed for court in York, Pa., on the charge of murdering Richard Jordan.——James Marlin, a tramp, was shot at Gettysburg, in a scuffle for a gun which he is said to have stolen.——Ex-cashier Frank A. McEan, of the Indian Head National Bank, of Nashua, N. H., was indicted in eight counts in the United States Circuit Court for embezzlement.

More than forty cases and four or five deaths of the Floyd county epidemic are reported on Lower Elkhorn Creek, in Pike county, Ky. Drs. Gray and Campbell two of the best-known physicians in the Sandy Valley, have been called to the scene, and are not able to name the disease or check it. Not a single patient has been known to live over three days after taking the disease.——Clarence Hogan, aged twenty-three years, and Frank Champion, aged seventeen years, both of Millville, N. J., were arrested and confessed to having been implicated in fifteen burglaries in Bridgeton, N. J., and Millville, within a few weeks. In several instances they attempted to fire the buildings.——The Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad was put up at auction at Macon, but no bid was received.——Frank Thompson killed his brother Edward in a family row at their home in Carmel, Mo.——John Oswald, a farmer living near Oley, Pa., was killed by his son.——A fire broke out on the steamer Spokane while crossing Kootenai Lake. The passengers were rescued, but the steamer was destroyed.——Fire destroyed $300,000 worth of property in Burlington, Vt. One man was burned to death.

The Parkersburg Traction Company was chartered in West Virginia to construct a street railway in that city.——Bernard Kemper, of McSherrytown, Pa., was arrested by a United States officer on a charge of fraudulently collecting money and passing himself off as a pension examiner.——Chase Robinson, aged thirty-three years, secretary of a manufacturing company in Hartford, Ct., who had lost several hundred dollars of the company's money at poker playing, committed suicide.——Mrs. Emma Blakenship and her eleven-year-old daughter Anna were drowned in the Tugfork River, near Sergeant, Ky., their boat capsizing while crossing the stream.——The Tenth Georgia District nominated Thomas E. Watson for Congress.——J. M. Newcomb, of Petersburg, Va., who was supposed to have been drowned by falling from a steamer last September on the way from Baltimore to Norfolk, has turned up alive, although the courts had declared him dead.

Fourteen frame buildings, comprising one-third of the business portion of Iuka, Miss., were burned. The total loss will foot up to $70,000. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.——Mrs. Levi, ninety years old, committed suicide, by hanging, at her home, in Chicago. She is thought to have been insane.——An explosion of giant powder occurred in the Verde mine, in Senora, Mexico, which killed four miners and wounded one fatally. The men were blown with terrific force against the sides of the mine and crushed out of all semblance to humanity. Their names were John Rox, John Masse, Barto a Senig and Angel Capalini.——James Blizzard, a well-known resident of Port Morris, N. J., drove a horse and buggy down to a wharf at Port Norris and into the water. He was drowned.——Mrs. W. E. Hooton, of Keya Paha county, Neb., was criminally assaulted, and then strangled to death in her home. The crime was committed by thieves to prevent her giving testimony against cattle rustlers.

Fire in the International Cotton Press at New Orleans destroyed nearly 20,000 bales of cotton.——A storage house of the Western Transfer and Implement Company in Sioux City, Iowa, filled with farming machinery, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.——William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia, offered a prize of five thousand dollars for the best work by an American to be exhibited at the Academy of fine arts in Philadelphia in December, 1895.——At Fort Smith, Ark., twenty-seven United States prisoners pleaded guilty in the federal court and received sentences ranging from thirty days in jail to five years in the penitentiary at Albany, New York.——At Columbus, Ohio, the Lockhart, Staley and Willard Dry Goods Company went into the hands of Receiver George W. Bright. Disagreement between partners was the cause. Assets, $60,000; liabilities, $54,000.——Two Englishmen were found dead near Sombrette, Mexico. It is supposed they were murdered.——Fire in cotton in New Orleans caused a loss of $250,000.——The property of the Macon and Atlantic Railroad between Macon and Savannah was transferred to the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Road, at Macon, Ga.

400 PERISHED.

Wreck of the Missing Spanish Warship Found.

SEARCH FOR THE BODIES.

Sunk Near the Straits of Gibraltar, and Only Twenty Inches of Her Masts Visible Above the Water.

The Spanish cruiser Alphonso XIII. has returned to Cadiz after a search for the missing cruiser Reina Regenta, and reports having found the latter vessel sunk near Bajo Aceitanos, not far from the Straits of Gibraltar. Only twenty inches of the Reina Regenta's masts were above water.

The Alfonso XIII. has returned to the scene of the wreck with a number of divers and diving appliances, in order to recover the bodies of the crew of the sunken warship.

The Reina Regenta was reported missing on March 13. She had just conveyed from Cadiz to Tangier the returning Moorish mission to Spain. The cruiser left Tangier on March 10 for Cadiz, and her whereabouts had not been definite ascertained until now. Pieces of her boats and semaphore flags were reported to have been picked up along the shore near Ceuta and Tarifa. She carried a crew of 420 officers and men, and all hands are believed to have perished.

So soon as the reports of the missing vessel became current, a number of Spanish and British war vessels put to sea in search of her. A French steamship on March 14, arrived at Gibraltar, and reported seeing a big vessel, supposed to have been the Reina Regenta ashore in Aceitunos Bay, probably Bajo Aceitanos. The commander of the French craft added that he was unable to assist the warship on account of heavy weather.

On March 15 the steamer Mayflair arrived at Barcelona, and reported sighting a vessel believed to be the Spanish cruiser Reina Regenta, on the morning of March 10, between Tarifa and Cape Espartel. The warship had lost her funnels and bridge, and was laboring heavily in the high seas and fierce gale which prevailed. Although she was apparently unmanageable, the cruiser did not ask for assistance, and, therefore, the Mayflair did not offer her any. But the captain of the Mayflair added that he was of the opinion that she could not long have survived the storm in the condition in which she appeared to be at the time he saw her.

Later the Spanish cruisers Isla de Luzon and Alfonso XIII. returned to Cadiz, after having searched the Spanish and African coasts and the straits without any news of the missing warship.

The uncertainty as to the fate of the Reina Regenta caused great public excitement in Madrid, and the government was accused of keeping back news of the ship and of having ordered the detention by the censors of all telegrams giving information about her.

But, when a number of flags, a compass box and other wreckage known to have belonged to the Reina Regenta was washed ashore at Tarifa, she was given up for lost.

In Cadiz and Carthagena, where most of the 420 officers and men of the cruiser belonged, there has been great anxiety and excitement from the moment she was reported missing.

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Two Italians, who were clearing up a homestead near by, had trouble with Jeanette over some saw logs, which resulted in a quarrel at night. The Italians, Nick and Angelo Cristello, brothers, returned in the morning and Nick Cristello shot Jeannette with a shotgun, tearing a gaping wound in his side. Angelo shot Mrs. Jeannette with the Winchester, blowing the top of her head off. Both were killed instantly. The children were shivering with terror.

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Calvin DeForest Kills George and is Prabably Fatally Wounded.

George De Forest was shot by his brother, Calvin, at Oakley, Mich. Calvin was also shot and badly wounded by George. George De Forest had lately been considered insane. He went to the home of his sister, Mrs. Alfred Beers, and drove them from the house.

He then started for the home of his parents vowing to take summary vengeance upon them. Calvin De Forest started with his gun to intercept his brother. As they approached each other George pulled a revolver and began firing. Calvin replied with his gun. The result was that George had his right lung perforated. It is feared Calvin's wound may also prove fatal.

SIR ROBERT HART.

In fixing the method of securing the payment of the instalments of the war indemnity claimed by Japan from China, the Japanese government will probably have to deal with Sir Robert Hart, who for more than 30 years has been at the head of China's finan-

cial system. He is now about 61 years of age. At the age of 20 he joined the British consular service in Hong Kong and within four years rose to the highest position in the service, that of Inspector General of Chinese Imperial Customs. When Sir Robert entered the service there were but three ports open to Europeans, whereas there are now thirty. Despite the innate distrust of foreigners by the Chinese, Sir Robert Hart enjoys their entire confidence. He is granted $2,000,000 a year for the support of the Customs Service. He has absolute control of this money, also of the appointment and dismissal of all officials, Chinese and foreign.

THE HAWAIIAN MINISTER.

Mr. Thurston to be Recalled at Request of the State Department.

Hon. Lorin M. Thurston, Hawaiian minister to the United States, will be recalled by his government upon the request of the State Department. The demand was made just ten days prior to the adjournment of Congress, and the steamer from Honolulu, which will arrive at San Francisco this week, will probably bring word to Mr. Thurston from President Dole to ask for his credentials and return at once to Hawaii. It is postively known that this action has been taken, and as there are no cases on record where a foreign government has declined to recall its minister when so requested by the United States, Minister Thurston will be obliged to discontinue his official relations with the United States. This unusual course has been taken on account of alleged criticism of the administration by Mr. Thurston, privately and in the press. It is further understood that the Minister and Secretary Gresham have not been on amicable terms for several months and have only preserved outwardly a semblance of cordial relations which officially must exist between a Secretary of State and a foreign representative. Mr. Thurston, it is said, has talked too freely and has given out information in advance of action by the State Department. These facts have been communicated to our minister at Hawaii, with instructions to ask President Dole to withdraw Mr. Thurston at once. The last occasion where a foreign minister was recalled at the instance of this government was that of Minister West, Great Britian's representative at Washington, who in a letter advised all Englishmen in this country to vote for Mr. Cleveland's election eight years ago. The demand was promptly complied with by the Queen and Sir Julian later appointed by Majesty's minister to the United States.

CABLE SPARKS.

A hurricane destructive to life and property swept over the Fiji Islands recently.

The remains of Victor Hugo were placed in the Pantheon in Paris. Hugo died May 22, 1885.

The centrist members of the Reichstag have decided to oppose the Kanitz state grain monopoly bill.

The German State Council proposes to alleviate the depressed condition of the sugar growers by increasing the export bounty on sugar.

The Spanish government reports an engagement with a band of Cuban rebels, in which fifty of the latter were killed or wounded.

The State's general of Holland has passed a credit of 10,000,000 guilders, the money to be used in equipping the army with Mannlicher rifles.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt may be chosen Speaker of the House of Commons to succeed Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel. The opposition is said to be favorable to him.

The newly chosen London county council has elected Mr. Arnold, the progressive candidate, to be chairman by a vote of 66 to 57 cast for the Duke of Norfolk.

The sentence of ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been fixed for five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000. She is still confined to a room in the palace at Honolulu, however.

A conference of colonial premiers at Hobart, Tasmania, has prepared a bill providing for Australasian federation. The bill is to be submitted to the various colonial Parliaments.

The remains of Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, who died recently at Constantinople, was conveyed to the Cite Mosque, in Cairo, where they were interred with much pomp.

The report of Lord Roseberry's intention to retire from office has been revived in London, and it is said that a time for dissolution of Parliament has been fixed for soon after the Easter recess.

A flood in the Parahiba do Sul river, Brazil, has destroyed the entire sugar crop in the Campos dos Goitocazer district, in the State of Rio Janeiro. This district produces the best sugar grown in Brazil.

The terms of the treaty of peace about to be concluded between China and Japan are known almost to exactness in diplomatic circles because of the part Ministers Dun and Denby have taken in the negotiation. The Island of Formosa will be ceded to Japan. Corea made independent, a cash indemnity of $250,000,000 paid by China and Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei retained for a term of years.

PERU'S WAR.

Two Thousand Men Killed in the Battle at Lima.

AN ARMISTICE WAS CALLED.

To Permit the Dead to be Buried, the Wounded Cared For, and a Change to Arrange a Peace.

A dispatch was received in Washington by Secretary Gresham from Minister McKenzie in Peru in reference to the recent revolution there. According to Mr. McKenzie there was bitter and sustained fighting in and around Lima for three days. At the end of this time there were over a thousand dead bodies lying unburied in the streets and both sides were exhausted. An armistice was agreed upon to permit the dead to be buried and the wounded cared for. After this was finished negotiation were still continued, and finally an agreement of some sort was reached by the leaders of the contending factions, but the details of this were not learned by the Minister. Some sort of a provisional government now seems to be in control.

London.—A dispatch to the Times from Lima says that the loss in killed and wounded on both sides in the fighting about the capital was 2,000. No foreigners were killed. The city is now quiet

The dispatch adds that General Pierola, the commander of the insurgents, entered the city with 2,000 men at dawn Sunday. The government forces made a brave defense and street fighting continued until early Tuesday morning, when the diplomats arranged a truce that was to be in force until 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. This truce was arranged to allow both sides to bury their dead. It has now been arranged that General Caceres and his forces, as well as General Pierola, shall retire from the city.

Buenos Ayres.—Advices from Peru are to the effect that President Caceres has resigned, and that the provisional government formally declared the conclusion of the armistice between the government and insurgents. The provisional government will issue a decree ordering the holding of new elections.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Madame Eames, who was unable to sing in "Othello" in Chicago, where the opera season is now on in all its glory, blamed her hoarseness on the vile climate of Boston, which she says is very trying on the vocal organs.

Mr. P. Botkine, the second secretary of the Russian Legation, it is said, will be shortly transferred from Washington. The Russian Government has decided to establish a legation at Hesse-Darmstadt, and it is purposed to send Mr. Botkine there as First Secretary.

Thomas H. Williams, Sr., the well-known California horseman, has been appointed guardian of the estate of Sarah Althea Terry, the plaintiff in the notorious Sharon divorce case, who is now a hopeless lunatic in the Stockton Asylum. This week the account of Porter Ashe, as guardian, will be considered in court. Nothing is left of property worth several thousand dollars.

At the funeral services recently in San Francisco of Mrs. A. E. Davis, wife of a well-known railroad man, during the associate of Senator Fair, the unusual spectacle was presented of a woman conducting the exercises. Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, founder of the San Francisco Kindergartens, delivered an address and led the burial services, according to a last request of the dead. The services were simple but impressive.

Ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg, who now resides in Washington, was one of seven gentlemen who, in the Territorial days of Nebraska at the outbreak of the war, boarded at the Herndon House in Omaha. The incident is curious in the light of the interesting circumstance that each of the seven in after years occupied a seat on the floor of the United States Senate. The Herndon House is now used as the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrated his 54th birthday the other day and as he sat on the left of the Chief Justice did not look a day over 45. Judge Holmes is the youngest of all the Massachusetts Supreme Court Justices and third in the line of succession to the Chief Justiceship. Mr. Justice Allen immediately precedes him, and should the two honorable men step from the bench Massachusetts will see a young-looking man as Chief Justice, surrounded by white-haired old gentlemen as his associates.

ARMED FOR BUNCO STEERERS.

Three West Virginians Arrested in Washington City.

Three West Virginians, John O. Wheeler and Ira A. Greathouse, of Hyer; and John H. Hickman, of Clarkesburg, were arrested in Washington.

They were armed with revolvers and slungshots and had $400 in cash. Wheeler said he was a merchant; that they had come to Washington to meet green goods men at the Central National Bank, but did not intend to be buncoed.

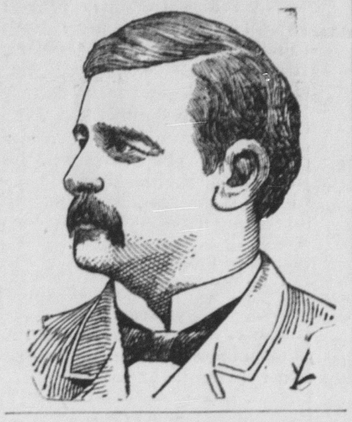
Their plan was to knock down the sharpers with slungshots and take the sample packages of genuine money, which always figures in the transaction. His story was corroborated by the others.

A man giving his name as Alexander P. Hill, who called at the hotel for the trio, has been arrested on suspicion that he deals in green goods.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was the guest of Prince Hadick de Futak at luncheon in New York the other day. Count Hadik, though a large landholder in Hungary, is a Republican, and he told Dr. Parkhurst that as a Hungarian reform er he was anxious to meet an American reformer.

HANNIS TAYLOR.

The trouble between the Spanish and United States Governments, caused by the firing upon the United States mail steamer Alliance, is practically settled, according to a cablegram received at the State Department from Minister Taylor stating that the Spanish



Government assures the United States that no such offense shall again occur. Mr. Taylor was born September 12th, 1851, in Newbern, N. C., but when quite young removed to Alabama and has since been a resident of Mobile. He is a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar when not yet 19 years of age. Very soon after his admission to the bar he began working upon a history of the "Origin and the Growth of the English Constitution," the first volume of which has been published and met with great favor. This, together with his argument before the U. S. Supreme Court in the lottery contest led to his appointment to the Spanish ministry.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Dr. Henry Coppee, acting president of Lehigh University, died suddenly at Bethlehem, of heart disease, aged 75 years.

While carpenters were at work at Williamsport, a roof collapsed and the men were thrown to the ground, a distance of twelve feet.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society adjourned at Williamspert to meet at Danville next year.

Judge Yerkes at Doylestown, created a sensation in court by intimating that grand jury indictments had been tampered with.

A miner near Uniontown was savagely attacked by robbers while working in his chamber below ground.

A new trolley line is to be built from Pittsburg to Johnstown connecting all intermediate towns.

By decree of Quarter Sessions the borough of Boyertown was enlarged by the addition of forty-three acres to its area. The petition had been presented earlier in the week and the move having been approved by the Grand Jury and by the Court a decree to that effect was made.

Colonel Brennon, of Honolulu, who was arrested in Reading some ten days ago on the charge of passing a forged check upon ex-County Commissioner Cyrus W. Kaufman, and who has been in jail ever since, was arranged in court As the prosecution produced no evidence against him he was acquitted and discharged.

John Oswald, a farmer, age 45 years, of Oley, near Reading, was killed by his 19-year-old son while the latter was defending his mother.

The window glass manufacturers of the country were in session at Pittsburg to form a national organization.

Dr. H. C. Lichtenthaler, Coroner, city physician and secretary of the Clinton County Medical Society, died at Lock Haven.

River operators at Pittsburg decided to form a distinct organization.

The Salt Lake Gas and Oil Company decided to drill a test well near Karthaus.

At Enterprise Mine, Shamokin, John Davinski, a miner, was caught beneath a fall of rock and killed.

Samuel Stull, a veteran, living a short distance north of Sharon, committed suicide by shooting.

Felix Matthews has been missing from his home in New Cumberland since the February blizzard.

The big factory of the Galland Bros., Wilkes-Barre, will be shut down, it is expected, in a short time, throwing about 500 hands out of work. The firm has recently established another factory in Brooklyn and the work will be done there.

Fifteen thousand children in Lycoming County celebrated simultaneously the centennial anniversary of the county.

Louis Pascuto during his murder trial at Pottsville changed his plea of not guilty to guilty of murder in the second degree.

At West Chester ex-Collector of the Port Cooper defended the silver views of Senator Cameron.

By a ruling of Judge Stowe at Pittsburg, all night saloons and free lunches are to be allowed in Allegheny County.

The H. C. Frick Coal Company at Uniontown, announced that it would make an advance on April 1 of 15 per cent. in all wages.

Three more wagon loads of plunder were recovered at Allegheny from the home of the Dennison sisters, who are accused of wholesale shoplifting.

There is much talk at Pittsburg of a National coal strike being ordered about May 1, when the mining scales of the Middle States expire.

The public recognition service of the new First Baptist Church at Ardmore was held.

Representatives of telegraph, telephone and electric light companies protested at New Haven against an ordinance there taxing street poles.

The Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference at Tyrone opened with a love feast, and Bishop Newman preached the ordination sermon and afterwards ordained the deacons.

Walter Chapin, aged 79 years, and Mary Walters, one year younger, who were lovers from their youth, were married at Wilkes-Barre.

Two Plymouth men, a groceryman and a justice of the peace, were accused by William Zdias of false imprisonment.

ALL DEAD.

Red Canyon's Awful Coal-Pit Disaster.

WRECKED THE POWERHOUSE

Fourteen Mangled Bodies Recovered and 47 are Still Buried 2,000 Feet Below the Surface.

The total number of miners known to have perished in the explosion of gas in Rocky Mountain coal mine No. 5, at Red Canyon, Wyoming, is sixty, of which fifty were married and nine young men and boys. The bodies of the following, out of a total of 53 who met their deaths in the mine, have been recovered and turned over to their relatives: W. B. Clark, John Morris, D. Laurie, G. Hyde, John Lieke, W. H. Grivesand, Samuel Clay, Samuel Hutchinson, W. M. Morris, Thomas Booth, Benjamin J. Coale, Charles S. Clark, Willard Brown, James Lamb, Fred. Morgan, all men of large families.

This leaves thirty-eight unrecovered bodies in the mine. The timbering is largely blown out and the walls and roof of the whole interior are wrecked and shattered so that the volunteer searching party of eighteen now seeking the bodies of their comrades are every moment in danger of being buried.

The agonizing screams of widows and and children about the mouth of the mine is beyond description.

The mules that were in the mine were so burned that they had to be removed on account of the odor before the work could proceed.

About thirty men killed belonged to the Ancient Order United Workmen, in which order they were insured for $2,000 apiece.

The explosion is supposed to have come from a blast setting fire to dust, making a dust explosion, since the mine was supposed to be free from gas and being well ventilated.

The Rocky Mountain Company, generally designated as the Central Pacific mines, have two mines, numbers 5 and 6, with one mile face making two separate mines with 150 feet pillars separating them. This leaves number 6 unharmed, but deprives the company of one-half of its capacity.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

The Toledo, Ohio, High School building was damaged by fire to the extent of $30,000. An explosion of natural gas caused the fire.

Patrick Gillin and Rossi Bolizia, laborers, were buried under 20 feet of earth in Brooklyn, by the caving in of a trench in which they were working.

At Hot Springs, Arkansas, there was one death and three new cases of small-pox. Up to date there have been 92 cases and 21 deaths.

Three miners were injured, one fatally, by an explosion of gas in the mines of the Black Diamond Coal Company, at Coal Creek, Tennessee.

The steamer Rosedale was sunk in the Wabash river, near Evansville, with 5,000 bushels of wheat. One of the deck hands was drowned.

The works of the Cortland Cart and Carriage Company and the carriage shops of John Hodgson, in Cortland, New York, were burned. Loss $65,000.

A freight train on the Central Railroad of Georgia was wrecked in a washout 11 miles from Troy, Alabama, and two men were killed and several injured.

At Woodward, Oklahoma, a dugout occupied by Charles Thomas and family caved in, crushing Mrs. Thomas to death and fatally injuring her mother.

A party of six people were crossing Tug river, about forty miles south of Huntingdon, West Virginia when the skiff was upset, and Mrs. Emma Blankenship and her 13-year-old daughter were drowned.

William Boetler, aged 17 years, a press boy in a Baltimore printing office, lost his life by an electric shock. He stood on the zinc floor with his right hand resting on an electric motor and turned the lever with his left hand. He was killed instantly.

Only two miners lost their lives in the Sultana Mine, at Rat Portage, Manitoba, as a result of the fire in the shaft house. The imprisoned men were nearly suffocated by smoke, but when rescued, all were resuscitated, excepting John Lagire and Rudolph B. Erickson.

A terrific explosion occurred in the house occupied by a man named Stile, in Bayside, Long Island, whereby one child was fatally and two others seriously injured. Stile and his wife were severely burned. The cause of the explosion is said to have been the running of an illicit still on the top floor of the house.

SIX YEARS A LEPER.

A Man Stricken With the Dreaded Disease in New York.

The New York health board learned that there had been a man stricken with leprosy living for the past six years in a tenement house in the city.

President Wilson said that the facts so far as ascertained had been given to the sanitary superintendent, Dr. Charles F. Roberts, and that a prompt and thorough investigation of the case would be made immediately. The man's name and address have not been given out. He has a wife and five children. One of his daughters is married and has a 7-month-old baby.

Although the case has been handled during the past few years by two physicians, and brought to the notice of the medical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, it has never been reported to the health board

Dr. Albert S. Ashmead, of 59 Carleton street, who passed upon the case as an expert, said that the man was undoubtedly in an advanced stage of leprosy.

Dr. Ashmead said also that Dr. Hansen, the eminent Norwegian scientist and physician, who in 1874 discovered the leprosy bacillus, is of the opinion that leprosy is not a contagious disease.

THE BELLS OF TRINITY.

Beneath the bells of Trinity
A human sea by day
Dashes its waves against the wall
Of buildings vast and grim and tall,
And dashes into spray
Along the shore of that sad street
Where wreck is swift and ruin fleet
And Mammon holds his sway.

The chiming bells of Trinity
Above that turbid tide
Seem to recall the days of yore
When burghers' homesteads flecked the shore;
And o'er the ocean wide
Sloop, snow and pinnace labored slow
And Indians stalked the streets below
In all their native pride.

Beneath the bells of Trinity
The moon's caressing beams
By night shine on so still a spot
Where sleep the dead so long forgot.
That in the hush it seems
That all the rabble rout of trade
Which yesterday such clamor made
Is but the stuff of dreams.

MATCHED, BUT NOT MATED.

Cyril Danver's hands were thrust deep in his pockets and a vexed frown clouded his handsome face, while from time to time he uttered an impatient exclamation. It was evident that something had upset his mental equilibrium—but what?

Well, as a matter of fact, it was nothing very new. It had happened before, and would probably happen again; though he registered a mental vow—as he had done on every occasion—that it never, never, never should.

To state the case as it stood he had just discovered that he had grown tired of the girl who but a little time ago he had thought was the only woman in the world for him. He had made the discovery so often before that it had lost the charm of novelty, and now aroused a certain amount of resentment within his breast — resentment against women in general for being unable to produce a woman in particular fascinating enough to retain his roving fancy. Why on earth, he wondered irritably, were all women made so that they charmed you up to a certain point and palled upon you afterward? It was a problem that had often perplexed and annoyed him, but never more than on this special occasion.

For Elaine Dering, the present disturber of his peace, was somehow different from the other women whom he had loved and left. A slim, fair haired girl, with a pale, spirituelle face and rapt gray eyes, she seemed a being of different clay from the ordinary fin de siecle maiden. Simple, child like and unworldly, he felt it was impossible to attribute to her the thousand and one small vanities, jealousies, coquetries and caprices that go to make up the sum of the modern woman's existence. You could not think of them in the same breath.

No, she was no modern coquette, no up to date flirt, who could play a man at his own game and give as good as she got. She was innocent and trusting, and he wished to heaven he had left her alone.

He recalled the fleeting tender glance that she had given him the evening before, when they said good night by the old hawthorn tree that was their favorite trysting place; the soft, slow blush that had risen to her pale cheeks as she withdrew her hands from his lingering clasp. He had walked home dwelling upon that eloquent look and blush in an ecstasy of delight, and then all at once the reaction had set in, that is to say the reaction that was inevitable to a man of his temperament.

He groaned in spirit as he thought of the numberless flirtations that had reached just that point, and then came to an untimely end; the numberless women who had been left to bewail his loss, for an hour or a lifetime, according to their disposition. Some had understood him all through, and they had escaped comparatively easily; but there had been others who had misunderstood him, and who had made the mistake of expecting him to live up to his promises. These last had rued their mistake with exceeding bitterness, yet they were not to blame, for Cyril was hard to understand. When he loved he loved with all his might and main, and spared no pains to teach his inamorata to love him in return; and how was she to know that as soon as she had learned her lesson he would go in search of a new pupil to whom to impart the same knowledge?

The hunter instinct was strong within him, and he was untiring in his pursuit of shy game. So long as the object of his desire eluded him he threw his whole heart and soul into the chase; but when once uncertainity was merged in certainty, and he knew that he had conquered, in that very moment victory and vanquished alike lost their charms for him. Like so many men he cared only for that which he thought he could not have.

Until the previous evening he had never felt sure of Elaine. Up to that time she had been shy and elusive and a trifle cold and the state of her feelings toward him had been a subject for speculation. But there was no longer need for speculation. On the previous evening the mysterious glamour of the twilight hour and the subtle fascination of her serene gray eyes had combined together to get the better of him. In one moment he had awoke to the fact that he loved her, and madly, and in the next to the fact that she loved him and was to be obtained.

That was the climax, and now—after the climax the reaction.

No wonder that Cyril looked moody and uncomfortable as he wended his way toward the hawthorn tree that had been the silent witness of so many meetings and partings.

He was first at the trysting place, but Elaine soon joined him and the moment he saw her he became conscious of some subtle change in her. He could not define it but he felt that it was there.

He threw his cigarette away and strolled on by her side as usual, but the situation had lost its piquancy and he soon began to cast desperately about for some means of getting out of it.

"It's a month to-day," he said, rather irrelevantly, "since I came to the hall."

Elaine nodded her fair head.

"Yes," she assented, "and it's a month to-day since I came to the vicarage."

Cyril pulled his mustache thoughtfully. His remark and her answer did not seem to have done much toward advancing things in the way in which they ought to go. What on earth, he wondered, had he better say next.

"I meant to stay a fortnight when I came," he hazarded, presently.

"So did I," returned Elaine, with a shrug of her slender shoulders. "Alas! for the frailty of human resolutions." Deadlock!

"Been such jolly weather, don't you know," said Cyril, desperately and disjointedly. "Country life not so bad, after all. Thought I should hate it when I left town, but, what with tennis and boating and fishing and—and one thing and another, I—well, I—well, don't you know"—— He broke off, floundering helplessly.

Elaine lifted her face a little so that the uncertain light fell full upon it.

"I thought I should hate it, too, when I left town," she answered in her cool, level tones; "but what with tennis and boating and fishing and—and one thing and another"—— She also broke off at that point and filled in the blank with a little sigh.

Another deadlock!

Cyril began to wish that there were no such things as women in the world, which, considering the amount of amusement and food for thought that they had from time to time afforded him, was distinctly ungrateful on his part.

He gave Elaine a quick, furtive glance. She looked very pretty in the soft twilight, more than pretty, but her dreamy beauty did not stir his pulses to-day as it had done yesterday. Yesterday she had seemed to be beyond him, to-day she was within reach. He had but to stretch out his hand to grasp that which he had hitherto so ardently desired—and lo, the knowledge that it was so killed the desire. Such is human nature, and above all, man's nature.

But if Elaine looked even prettier than usual, she was also looking graver, and the uneasy frown darkened on Cyril's brow. He feared that she was one of the girls who misunderstood him, and that she would make a scene when he told her that he was going away. He had lived through more than one scene in his life time, had had anger, tears and reproaches heaped upon his devoted head, and he was not ambitious of repeating the experience. He was sorry that things were as they were. His was the fault, he knew, but he could not help adding the saving clause that it was a fault of temperament, not of intention.

His regret was genuine enough, and he called himself plenty of unpleasant names mentally, for he was a kind hearted man and a good sort as men go. He never deliberately intended to do harm—though, unfortunately, that had no bearing on the fact that he did a considerable amount.

"Evil is wrought by want of thought
As well as want of heart."

"Well, it has been a pleasant month anyway," he said at last, urged thereto by a desperate feeling that he must say something at all hazards.

"Yes," Elaine assented, dreamily; "very pleasant."

Her serene, unconscious eyes gazed straight before her into the hazy distance with a rapt, far away expression. She was all in white, and she looked like a tall, sweet, May lily, with her slender, swaying form, her pure, pale face, in its framework of ruffled golden hair. There was something ideally poetic about her fair, cold loveliness, something that seemed to lift her above the level of the ordinary woman to a higher plane that was all her own.

"And like all pleasant things," Cyril went on, in the same desperate way, "it must come to an end, I suppose. All pleasant things come to an end, don't they?"

Elaine nodded, gravely.

"Yes, the copy books say so—and, of course, they are right."

"Of course they are right," echoed Cyril.

Elaine turned the calm light of her gray eyes full on his face.

"I suppose," she said, "you mean you are going away!"

Cyril was somewhat taken aback; he had not expected her to jump at a conclusion quite so quickly, but all the same he felt rather relieved.

"Yes," he answered, "I am going back to town to-morrow. I did a good deal of thinking last night and I—well, I came to the conclusion that things were getting a little beyond me."

He made his speech in exactly the right tone and with exactly the right expression on his face. He had made it so often before that he knew to a nicety how to do it.

Elaine's eyes had wandered off to the distance again. "Ah!" she said slowly, "things are apt to get a little beyond us at times, or is it we who are apt to get a little beyond things?"

Cyril gave her a stare of black astonishment.

"Don't know, I'm sure!" he answered, rather shortly. "I never guessed a riddle in my life, and I'm to old to begin now."

Elaine smiled. Certainly at present she showed no signs of making a scene in view of his impending departure and he was fain to be thankful, though at the same time—oh, the inconsistency of man's nature! he felt a little sore that she should accept the situation so quietly. It was rather ignominious for him.

"So you are going away to-morrow," she said, after a pause.

"Yes," he answered, lowering his voice to a tenderly regretful tone. "Are you sorry?"

She contemplated him for a moment with an enigmatical expression.

"No," she said. "I am glad, because if you did not go I should have to, and I want to stay a little longer."

And then she laughed.

To say that Cyril was surprised would be to put things with ridiculous mildness. He had never been so hopelessly and helplessly astonished, bewildered and taken back in the whole course of his existence. Speech was beyond him. He could only stand and stare.

Elaine laughed again.

"You did not expect me to say that, did you?" she asked.

Cyril passed his hands over his eyes like a man awakening from a dream.

"No," he answered, drawing a long, deep breath.

She was still looking at him.

"You expected me to be overwhelmed with utter desolation at the prospect of your going, didn't you? Well, perhaps I might have been, only, you see, I shall still have the tennis and the boating and the fishing and the one thing and another to console me after you have gone—and I am easily consoled."

Cyril said nothing. He only stared at her helplessly, wondering if she had taken sudden leave of her senses.

Elaine saw the look, and read it aright.

"I am quite sane," she asserted, nodding her fair head with great gravity and decision; "as sane as you are—saner, perhaps." Then, all at once, she dropped her bantering tone. "Now let us talk sense," she went on; "let us understand one another."

"I wish I could understand you," said Cyril, with a dazed, uncomfortable sort of feeling that something had suddenly gone wrong with the laws of the universe.

Elaine nodded again.

"You will in half a minute," she said. "Now, listen to me. I am going to state two facts. Fact number one—you are tired of me. Fact number two—I am tired of you. There's the case in a nutshell."

Cyril thrust his hands in his pockets and became suddenly and deeply interested in his irreproachable boots.

"By jove!" was all he said.

Elaine threw up her pretty white arms and clasped her hands at the back of her head with a graceful gesture of weariness and discontent.

"I am tired of you," she repeated. "Don't get cross. I am not rude, only truthful. I am stating a fact. It is my nature. I always get tired of men in the end. It is only a question of time. Most things in this life are, I think."

She paused, but Cyril was silent.

"Men," she went on, reflectively, "charm you up to a given point, and pall upon you afterward. There is a great sameness about them."

Cyril started, as well he might. It was somewhat of a poser to hear his own inmost thoughts and sentiments put into words in this calm fashion. How often had not he thought just what she had said, with the slight difference of substituting the noun feminine for the noun masculine!

"You speak," he said, sarcastically, "from experience, no doubt."

She looked at him serenely.

"Yes," she answered, "I do. I know men pretty thoroughly now, which is a great achievement; and I know myself too—which is a still greater achievement, though you may not think so. It is always the same. So long as I am not sure of the man, so long I want to be sure of him. But the moment I am sure of him—in that moment I cease to want him. I never felt sure of you until last night. Until then you had always eluded me, and I could not tell if you were in earnest or not; but last night you showed me that you loved me—for the moment—and that was the end so far as I was concerned." She paused. "I showed you that I loved you, too—for the moment," she added, presently, "and that was the end so far as you were concerned. Last night was the climax, and after the climax—to people like you and me—comes the reaction."

Once more she paused.

"By jove!" said Cyril again.

He could not think of anything else to say.

Truth to tell he felt distinctly small, and that is a feeling that does not conduce to a man's general good humor at any time. He was beaten at his own game and vanquished with his own weapons. The situation was a novel one, but it lacked the charm which novelty is commonly supposed to possess. This girl, with her angel face and innocent eyes, was not the simple trusting maiden that he had believed her, but a very queen of coquettes, a flirt of a different and more dangerous caliber than any he had met before. Life has its illusions—and its delusions.

"Don't be cross," said Elaine, in a persuasive tone. "Don't bear malice. Shake hands and be friends. I shouldn't have talked like this only that I know you are just like me. I don't know how I know it, but I do. Instinct, I suppose; woman's safest guide. I didn't know it until to-night. It came upon me all at once. My convictions generally do. I know you feel just as I feel and think as I think. I know you wanted me until you thought you could have me, and then you didn't want me any longer. Now confess. Am I not right?"

Cyril took the little hand held out to him and prepared to put as good a face as he could upon the matter. It seemed the best thing to do.

"Perhaps you are," he said. "Anyway I shan't contradict you. It's rude to contradict a lady, isn't it?"

He looked down and she looked up. Their eyes met. A moment later the fields were ringing with their laughter.

"Oh," said Elaine as soon as she could speak, "it's a clean case of diamond cut diamond, the cleanest I ever heard of. And you know if any one saw your little story in print they would say it was far fetched and improbable and could not possibly happen, forgetting that it is the far fetched and impossible things that generally do happen in this life."

NEW DIPHTHERIA CURE.

Mortality Much Reduced by the Antitoxine Treatment.

A very interesting experiment in immunity has been made at the New York Infant asylum. In the country branch of this institution, containing about three hundred and fifty children, diphtheria was epidemic in the months of September, October and November of 1894. Since that time, though the force of the epidemic has abated, new cases have continued to appear every few days. Between January 1, 1895, and January 16, eleven cases occurred. At this date antitoxine was injected into two hundred and twenty-five children, this including every child at the institution who had not previously suffered from diphtheria. The results were most striking. Not a single case of diphtheria developed among the children until February 3, when one child was attacked. The mortality of diphtheria in thirty-nine hundred hospital cases treated during the four years preceding the introduction of antitoxine was 52 per cent. Of the first three hundred hospital cases of true diphtheria treated with antitoxine the mortality was but 26 per cent. There are included in these three hundred only cases in which the diphtheria bacillus was found. At the same time that these cases were treated by antitoxine in one hospital five hundred and twenty cases were treated in another without it, with a mortality of 60 per cent; showing that the results obtained by the antitoxine could not be explained by the fact that a milder type of disease was then prevailing. Even 26 per cent seems a high mortality, but it is to be remembered in reading these statistics that every case of diphtheria admitted to the hospital during a certain period was injected, no matter how far advanced the disease was or how hopeless the condition of the patient. The later reports from Paris are even more encouraging. In two hundred and thirty-one additional cases the mortality was but 14½ per cent.; showing that with a better understanding of the use of the antitoxine and greater skill in preparing it the results have been steadily improving. It is difficult to imagine the excitement which has been produced in Paris by this discovery. Not only the medical profession but the public have gone wild over it in true French fashion. The whole interest of the Pasteur institute is now centered in the production of the serum, and new hospital accommodations for diphtheria have been provided with every appliance for securing the very best results. The striking and immediate fall in the mortality in hospitals for diphtheria, from 40 or 50 per cent. to from 10 to 26 per cent. as in the reports given, is too marked to be accidental, especially when it has been noted in all parts of the world where the treatment has been tried. But after all has been said the personal observations of cases, even though this number is not large, is more convincing than any statistics. It is this which has made a convert of almost every observer to the new treatment.

Bringing the Dead to Life.

A variety of methods of restoring life in those apparently dead from drowning, asphyxation, etc., have been advocated, but with indifferent success. More than a year ago the celebrated Dr. De Baun declared that "if a person dies simply from want of breath there is no good reason why he should not live again if the proper means for restoring life are resorted to." Upon a chance presenting itself Dr. Baun proceeded to prove the truth of his assertion. A child, apparently dead from drowning, was brought to him with the statement that it had been dead about fifteen minutes. He immediately passed a small rubber tube through its nostrils, and closing the mouth tightly proceeded to force air into the lungs. After the lungs had been fully inflated he released the pressure from the mouth and found, as he had expected, that the elasticity of the chest muscles caused an immediate contraction of the lungs. This contraction formed a natural respiration, but artificial inspiration was kept up for nearly an hour, at the end of which time the breathing was perfect and the child's life saved.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Singapore buys American clocks.

Kissing a woman's lips is a gross insult in Finland.

There are thirteen stars on the shield which forms part of the State seal of Hawaii.

Austrian coachmen sprinkle a pinch of arsenic in the feed of their horses to make them look sleek.

A number of London streets are more popular on one side than on the other, and the rates of rent differ proportionately.

On London Bridge, England, which was completed in 1831, the lamp-posts were made of cannon captured in the Peninsular War.

Sixty-four old merchants are supported by the merchants' fund of Philadelphia. Their ages range from sixty to eighty-three.

Brazil grows a miniature corn, the ears of which are as large as a man's little finger and the grains are of the size of mustard seed.

At the last census in 1891 no fewer than 9185 nonagenarians were enumerated in England and Wales. Among these were 6173 females and only 3012 males.

As the laws of England do not permit the sale of bodies for dissecting-tables, considerable business is done in the exportation of corpses from Belgium.

Buenos Ayres, Argentine, will soon witness the completion of the largest opera-house in the world. It will seat 5000 persons, and the stage will hold 800 people.

The Chicago Bureau of Justice, which gives free advice and service to litigants unable to pay for it, examined last year more than 5000 cases. Had good success with 'em, too.

Scores of Quaker families in Southern Pensylvania have preserved the marriage certificates of their ancestors for many generations, signed, as is the Quaker custom, by all the guests at the ceremony.

The Japanese religion demands that a man must worship "on the soil" every day. Princes and rich men evade this by sprinkling a little dirt in one corner of a room, sometimes on a square of cement made for the purpose.

A green lamp-mat is best for the eyes. If you cannot find time to make one, put a piece of green cardboard under the lamp, and the reflection upon your work will be more agreeable than that from any other color.

The Art of Remembering.

A noted medical writer likens the brain to a vast library, and each idea, or name, or incident, to the volumes composing it. The memory, he says, acts as librarian, and tucks away each volume in some peculiar niche of its own. Now, when we call on Librarian Memory for one of these volumes he usually knows where it is and hands it to us instanter, but sometimes he, like other officeholders, forgets his duties. We call on him suddenly, waking him from his nap, perhaps, and he cannot remember where he put the name of Smith or Jones, or Agamemnon's wives, or something or other. Sometimes he finds it after a moment's search, and sometimes not for days. But he keeps up a still hunt for the missing volume, even while you forget all about it, and some time, when you least expect it, presto! there is the very thing you were trying to remember.

For instance, somebody asked the writer of this paragraph the other day, suddenly, for the name of a lady and her daughter staying at one of the beaches near Boston. The name was a perfectly familiar one, being that of an acquaintance, but with the question suddenly vanished. It was impossible to answer. Librarian Memory was asked for it three or four times during the evening, but it eluded his efforts completely, and for a day or two the event was forgotten. Finally, coming downtown in an electric car, with the mind absorbed in other things, the little librarian joggled our elbow. "Here it is. Smithson, volume 41,523, shelf 217," he whispered. As usual, when one ceases to want the thing it turns up. Ah, if one could only change librarians when the old one shows signs of weakening.

Shipbuilding in England.

Shipbuilding in the United Kingdom during 1894 showed an increase of nearly 200,000 tons over 1893, although it does not attain the average of the years preceding. Steamers were built aggregating 966,219 tons, and sailing vessels 109,384 tons; this represents 733 vessels in all. The proportion of steamers to sailing vessels, which is steadily increasing every year, is now 90.18 per cent. During the year marine engines were built with a total of 371,616 horsepowre. The marked feature of construction was the effort to obtain enormous capacity for a limited gross tonnage, with a pine-knot speed on a minimum coal consumption. This economy, Engineering thinks, has been carried beyond the danger point, as such engines are unable to hold a fully laden ship up to a gale.

Randolph's Bitter Sarcasm.

When John C. Calhoun became Vice President of the United States, and consequently President of the Senate, he announced that he had not the authority to call the Senators to order for words spoken in debate, as he regarded each Senator as an ambassador from a sovereign State. The eccentric John Randolph, of Virginia, took advantage of Mr. Calhoun's ruling to abuse him personally. One day he began a tirade by saying: "Mr. Speaker! I mean Mr. President of the Senate and would-be President of the United States, which God in his infinite mercy avert!"

An Incomplete House.

We run wild over the furnishings of a house; its furniture, carpets, hangings, pictures and music, and always forget or neglect the most important requisite. Something there should be always on the shelf to provide against sudden casualities or attacks of pain. Such come like a thief in the night; a sprain, strain, sudden backache, toothache or neuralgic attack. There is nothing easier to get than a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and nothing surer to cure quickly any form of pain. The house is incomplete without it. Complete it with a good supply.

Who keeps no chickens isn't worried when he sees a hawk.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

If we taxed wisdom and let each one assess himself what a big revenue the State would have.

"Health Insurance."

That is almost as necessary as life insurance. It means reasonable care and occasionally a little medicine—not much. A Ripans Tabule is enough in most cases.

Jonabad Almanor, the famous linguist, could converse in twenty-seven different languages.

Diamonds by the Wheelbarrow Load.

Indications point to new diamond fields which may possibly enable us all to sparkle with other gems than ten-centers. A letter from Hobart Town, Tasmania, says:

"Numbers of stones which have been found at Corrinna have been proved to be diamonds. Tasmania was known as Vandieman's Land until about forty years ago, when Britain stopped shipping criminals there, and the name was changed to obliterate penal-colony associations. It is an island about half as big as New York State, lying less than 200 miles off the southeast coast of Australia. It is rich in minerals, and precious stones have been found there. Corrinna is a gold field center in the interior, about 300 miles northwest of Hobart, the island's capital, which is on the southeast coast. It is essentially a mining district. The township had a population of thirty-five last year, and the people in the whole district numbered only 200."

Most Beautiful of the Blackbirds.

Most beautiful of the native blackbird tribe is the purple grackle, a large bird of iridescent plumage, seen about the parks in spring, and nowadays sold to epicures and others, presumably to be made into pies. The famous "pretty dish to set before a King" would cost something over $2 at the present retail price of the grackle.—New York Sun.

RICH RED BLOOD

In the body of an adult person there are about 18 pounds of blood.

The blood has as its most important elements, small round corpuscles, red and white, in proportion of about 300 red to 10 white ones.

If the number of red corpuscles becomes diminished and the white ones increased the blood is impure, thin, lacking in the nutrition necessary to sustain the health and nerve strength of the body.

Then That Tired Feeling, Nervousness, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or others of the long train of ills, according to the temperament and disposition, attack the victim.

The only permanent remedy is found in a reliable blood medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts upon the red corpuscles, enriching them and increasing their number. It thus restores the vital fluid to healthy condition, expels all impurity, cures Nervousness, That Tired Feeling, Scrofula and all other diseases arising from or promoted by low state of the blood.

That these statements are true we prove not by our own statements, but by what thousands of perfectly reliable people say about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read the testimonial in the next column from a beloved clergyman. Then take

"In view of the benefit I have had from Hood's Sarsaparilla I wish to give the following testimonial. I have several times been badly

Poisoned With Creeping Ivy.

As the old school of medicine simply tried to remove the symptoms instead of the sources of them, much of the poison was left in my system to appear in an itching humor on my body with every violent exertion in warm weather. At all times there were more or less indications of poison in my blood, up to a year ago last winter, when

Large Sores Broke Out

on my body. I then purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using that and a half of another bottle the sores and humor disappeared. I attended the Christian Endeavor Convention in Montreal and also visited the World's Fair in the hottest weather of the summer. Was on the go all the time, but

Had No Recurrence

of the burning and itching sensation which had marred every previous summer's outing. I have reason, therefore, to be enthusiastic in my praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." SAMUEL S. SCHNELL, pastor of Free Baptist Church, Apalachin, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Blood Purifier and True Nerve Tonic.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 28

THE TWO CONGRESSES.

The late Congress went out with a bad name, but that is no reason the Republican press and leaders should seek to load it down with the viciousness and extravagance of the Reed billion Congress. It was bad enough, but its record compares something more than favorably with the Congress that set the standard of national extravagance at over a thousand millions. Wholesale lying, which is being resorted to, does not answer the facts and figures. Congressman Dalzell set the pace by his telegraphic letter that: "In a time of extreme poverty and distress the appropriations are simply tremendous, and far exceed those of the so-called billion Congress." This has been taken up by the Republican press in brazen disregard of the truth. The official facts are accessible, and show that the appropriations of the Reed billion Congress and the late Congress were as follows:

Reed billion Congress	$1,035,680,109
The late Congress	990,338,691
Excess of Reed billion Congress	$ 45,341,418

The late Congress reduced the salary list of the Government by more than 600 persons, with annual compensation amounting to three-quarters of a million of dollars. Its appropriations were much swollen by the Legislation of the billion Congress, a notable instance being in the $5,000,000 of sugar bounty.

Republican Congressmen, to abate the force of the figures we have given, charge as a crime that the late Congress added 1,000 enlisted men to the navy. It had to do this to man the new vessels. They also allege as culpable the addition of 323 officers to the internal revenue service. They are necessary to collect the income taxes, which are expected to yield $40,000,000 a year. That is a pretty good investment.

While the necessary tendency of Government is for an annual increase of expenditures, consequent on an extension of the postal and other branches of the public service, the record of the late Congress shows a cutting down of expenditures of $45,000,000 compared with the billion Congress of four years ago. It brought the outlay down once again below the thousand million mark.

It was not in the matter of public expenditures that the late Congress angered the country. It was because of the long delay and the vicious compromise that were necessary to repeal those twin monsters of the Reed billion Congress, the Sherman silver purchase law and the McKinley trust and monopoly tariff. Considering that when the Congress came into power it found a bankrupt Treasury, instead of the $170,000,000 surplus that Cleveland left Harrison four years before, and a revenue system under the McKinley law that was showing a growing deficiency every year in the Treasury, it will strike most people that it has done remarkably well. Of course it went down under hard times, but that was another legacy of McKinleyism and Republicanism.—Pittsburg *Post*.

GOV. HASTING'S staff is all right, we suppose, but if it is called on to lick Spain, we shudder at the possibility of the slaughter of newspaper men.

HASTINGS FOR PRESIDENT.

A recent dispatch from Washington says: The boom inaugurated here on Tuesday favoring the nomination of Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania for president next year, seems to be spreading. Not only are the politicians discussing his chances, but all the daily papers are devoting some space to this, the new dark horse. An evening paper today virtually predicts his nomination in a manner similar to that of Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, at the Cincinnati convention in 1876. It says:

Senator Quay is in earnest about pushing Hastings to the front. He believes that the convention of 1896 will be a repetition of that of 1876. In that memorable contest there were seven candidates. These were James G. Blaine, of Maine, Roscoe Conkling, of New York, Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, Benjamin H. Burton, of Kentucky, John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania and Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.

It was the field against Blaine. Seven ballots were taken and the weakest man in the bunch, Hayes, landed a winner. In the convention next year there will again most likely be seven candidates, perhaps eight. These will be Reed, of Maine, Morton, of New York, Harrison, of Indiana, McKinley, of Ohio, Allison, of Iowa, Burrows, of Michigan, Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hastings, of Pennsylvania. Reed will be the leading candidate, as was Blaine twenty years ago. Senator Quay is firmly of the opinion that Gov. Hastings will occupy the same relative position in 1896 that Governor Hayes held in 1876, that of the cadidate upon whom the field could unite upon to defeat the favorite.

UNCLE SAM'S LITTLE SPATS.

The United States is having trouble with almost every nation in Europe, and if our diplomats make a blunder we may have war with several of these belligerent powers. In the eyes of some people a war at this time would be more of a blessing than a calamity, as they argue that a war would relieve the country of the surplus of worthless and useless men who now cumber the earth, But a war with a powerful foreign nation would prove expensive to the United States, even though the result of such a war would be to the advantage of this country. America has a fair sized navy, but it is not to be compared to that of England or France and the vessels of these countries could destroy a great deal of valuable seacoast property. A war with England might, however result in the cession of England to the United States of some valuable territory in this hemisphere, among which are the Bermuda islands, to which England has no natural right.

There may be nothing gained by a war with France or Germany or Italy, except the prestige that would be gained in their defeat. The idea that war with any of these nations would be boy's play is erroneous, and Uncle Sam would have to levy on his resources to an extent that cannot be realized by the average mind, if he would escape defeat at the hands of any of these foreign powers. War may not come, but if it does it will be one of the greatest struggles of modern times.

TYRONE, last week, was the place of meeting of the Republican county convention and make nominations, instead of meeting at Hollidaysburg, the county seat. In some other counties nominating conventions are frequently held in towns other than the county seat. In many counties political parties often elect their county chairmen from other localities than the county seat and find just as good and worthy material.

THE Repub senator of this district, McQuown, introduced a bill into the senate providing for the creation of the office of deputy auditor general, the salary to be $3,000 per annum. Creating new offices with fat salaries is all they are working at Harrisburg. The Democrats are favoring the lopping off of useless offices and the Republicans propose to increase them by the score.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

IN stirring times, when patriotic sentiments are revived, patriotic hopes rekindled, and patriotic impulses predominant, it is well to recall the sage and prophetic words of these early American statesmen whose counsels have been followed with honor, credit and advantage to the republic.

President Monroe was elected in 1816, and in 1820 he was reelected. Chili declared its independence of Spain in 1810, Paraguay in 1811, Columbia, then including Venezuela, in 1819, Mexico, in 1821, Peru in the same year, and Brazil revolted from Portuguese domination in 1822. The other States of South and Central America, notably, Argensian, had followed in the footsteps of the United States by freeing themselves from European control, and the covert proposition to reestablish it evoked from the President these never-to-be-forgotten words, part of his annual message to the Eighteenth Congress on Dec. 2, 1823:

We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their parts to extend their system to and portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the Governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their desting, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

That is the Monroe Doctrine. Such was the position not only of the President, but also of the people of the United States then. Such is the position, positive and irrevocable, of the people of the United States now. The liberty of a sovereign people, wrested from the tryanny of an alien Government or local despotism and duly recognized by the United States, cannot be interfered with afterward with out injury to this republic.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

——Our spring stock of clothing is now in and a more complete assortment cannot be found in any store. Clothing never was so cheap and you get surprisingly big returns for your money.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

LYON & CO'S

GREAT . . .

. . SPRING . .

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Dress Goods, Lace Curtains, Carpets, Muslin, | **Ginghams, Prints, Clothing, Shoes, Etc.**

PRICES LOWER THAN ANY STORE IN THIS PART OF THE STATE!

WINDOW BLINDS.

The greatest assortment of Window Blinds, Spring Rollers, good Felt and Oil Cloth, at the following prices, all complete, at 12½c, 15, 18, 20, 25 and 30c a window.

CARPETS.

Rag Carpet, the best stock ever shown in Centre county. Note these prices: 18, 20, 22. 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34, 37½, 40 and 42. The above of the newest patterns and best qualities that have ever been shown for the money.

SHOES.

We are leaders in the sale of good shoes at low prices. A genuine Dongola, patent leather toe, in all the lasts, opera toe, square toe, common sense toe, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and 1.90. Every pair warranted.

You never heard of shoes for these prices, warranted, the finest Dongola Kid, button and lace boots for ladies, 2.00 and 2.40, of exquisite workmanship; opera toe, narrow square toe, patent leather toe, common sense toe, every pair warranted. As fine a stock, as dressy and stylish and durable, as when sold at 4.00 and 5.00 a pair a year ago. Infant's Shoes, real kid, 27c a pair.

Girl's Shoes, 60, 75, 93, 98, 1.00 and 1.20. As good in quality as you buy elsewhere for one-half more. Boy's good Dress Shoes, 75, 93, 98, 1.00 and 1 25. All good stock and wear like iron. Men's Dress Shoes, 98, 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.45, 1.98, 2.40, and 2.48. See if you can buy them elsewhere for that money.

We have, beyond doubt, the best wearing shoe in the world. They are warranted, every pair of them, and we are the sole agents for the sale of them in Centre county. You know what they are. They are the Douglas Shoe. If they don't wear well, bring them back and either get an allowance or get another pair. We have them in Men's from 1.85 to 4.50 a pair. We have them in patent leathers, russets, buchers, razor toe, needle toe, Yale toe, square toe, half round or any style you may want.

CLOTHING.

Spring Clothing now ready for you; in Clothing we lead them all in lowness of prices, in good goods, well made, and fit equal to merchant tailor made.

Boys' Suits at 75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00.

Boys strictly all wool suits, wear and sewing guaranteed, at 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75 and 4.00.

Men's Suits at 2 90, 3.50, 4.00, 4.25, and 4.50, in Black Cheviot, mixed Cassimers, etc., all new stock.

Men's strictly all wool suits, newest patterns at 4.75, 5.00 5.25, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00

Men's fine dress suits, in Black Worsted, Clay Worsted, neat mixtures, at 7 50, 8.00, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00 and 11.50, as fine goods, as stylish a cut, and as well made as you used to pay $15 to $20 a suit for.

Best Table Oilcloth at	15c a yard.
Best Unbleached Muslins,	4, 4 1-2, 5c a yard.
Best Bleached Muslins,	6 1-2 and 7c a yard.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

GREAT STOCK! VAST ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!

Our stock of WINTER DRESS GOODS, UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, Etc., of all kinds is the most complete in the valley and our prices worry competition. In fact our competitors can't understand how we can sell goods at such low figures. We are satisfied with a moderate profit, and you get full value on every purchase made. You will probably need an Overcoat or Gloves, and we are sure we have just what you want. A full line of all kinds of Rubber Goods in stock. Produce of all kinds wanted.

HARPER & KREAMER.

NEW OPENING....

The undersigned is about to occupy his new business stand and will open out an entirely new stock of

Furniture &... ...Wall Paper

Parlor Suits - from $25 up.
8-piece Oak Suits, from $26 up.
Chairs, - from $4 to $10.
Rocking Chairs, $1.40 to $5.00.
Bed Springs and Mattresses correspondingly low.

All goods having been purchased low will be sold at

15 per cent. less than heretofore.

Goeds sold on installments to responsible parties at acceptable terms. Call and see—satisfaction guaranteed.

F. W. WEBER,

BOALSBURG, - PA.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon C. A. Faulkner, and the Hon. Benjamin Rich, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 25th day of March, 1895, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April, the 22d day of April, 1895, and to continue two weeks, Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, and the one hundredth and eighteeth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN P. CONDO, Sheriff

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the residence of Philip Durst, in Potter township, 3 miles east of Centre Hall on

THURSDAY, MARCH, 28, 1895,

2 horses, 1 a bay horse 12 years old, good plow leader, the other a black mare 12 years, 10 good milk cows, 4 of them will be fresh by day of sale, 3 of them fresh in April, the balance fresh in fall, 8 Short-horn bulls, 1 of them 2 years old, 5 1-year old and 2 10 months old, 1 2 year old heifer, 3 yearling heifers, 2 bull calves, 3 months old, and 1 heifer calf, Chesterwhite boar 2 years old. Chesterwhite brood sow, open buggy, road cart, land roller, 2-horse wagon, iron axle spring tooth harrow, spike tooth harrow, Southbend plow, Molly Stark plow, 3-horse bar share plow, Centre Hall cornplanter, log chain, double trees, single trees, butt chains, rakes, forks, corn scraper, 2 grain cradles, 2 1-horse cultivators, Hokie plow, sett double driving harness Royce self-rake harvester, family 2-seated cutter, cutting box, coal stove.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. when terms will be made known. PHILIP DURST.
WM. GOHEEN, Auc't.

PUBLIC SALE —WILL BE SOLD AT PUBlic sale about 1 mile west of Old Fort on

SATURDAY, MARCH 30,

3 head horses, sound, good workers and leaders, 1 Jersey cow, 3 head milk cows, all of them fresh, 5 head young cattle, 1 Chesterwhite brood sow, pigs by time of sale, 2 fine shoats, 1 Deering binder, 1 Osborne mower, good as new, 1 bob sled, 2 2-horse wagons, 2 plows, 1 harrow, 1 pair hay ladders, Centre Hall cornplanter, hay fork, 2 set of tug harness, 2 pair flynets, forks and rakes, shovels, chains, bridles, collars, lead and check lines, grind stone, dinner bell, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock when terms will be made known. HENRY KLINE.
WM. GOHEEN, Auc't.

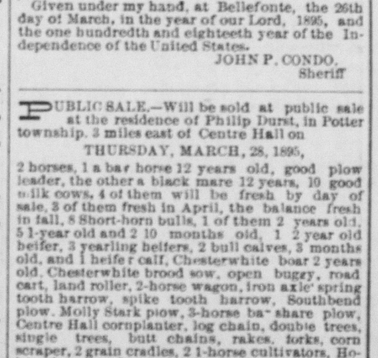
FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED ONE mile west of Millheim along turnpike, containing

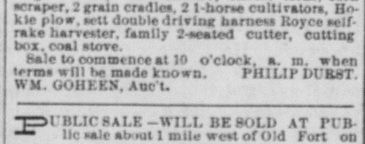
o——o 165 ACRES, o——o

Well cultivated, with stone Dwelling-House, Bank barn, and outbuildings. A fine spring of water, young orchard, and all improvements in No, 1 condition.

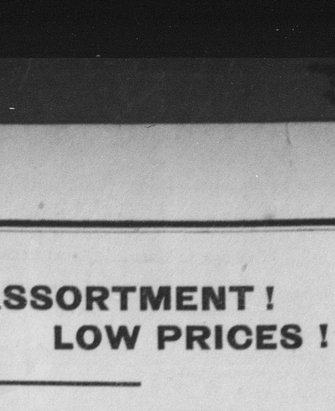
ALSO—100 acres, more or less within Millheim borough, in excellent condition, good location, being in close proximity to church, schools, market, etc.

For terms apply to A. J. GEPHART,
dec6tf Millheim, Pa.





You ought to get Dr. Day's Strong Cough Syrup.



A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is no exception: "I had been troubled with heart disease 25 years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician continuously. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could not live a month. My feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I was indeed in a serious condition when a gentleman directed my attention to Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that his sister, who had been afflicted with heart disease, had been cured by the remedy, and was again a strong, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the Heart Cure, and in less than an hour after taking the first dose I could feel a decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. When I had taken three doses I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs had been swollen so long that they seemed almost putrified. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the swelling had all gone down, and I was so much better that I did my own work. On my recommendation six others are taking this valuable remedy."—Mrs. Morgan, 569 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, a discovery of an eminent specialist in heart disease, is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

The Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia,

the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world, is now putting upon the Jas. Boss Filled and other cases made by it, a bow (ring) which cannot be twisted or pulled off the watch.

It is a sure protection against the pickpocket and the many accidents that befall watches fitted with the old-style bow, which is simply held in by friction and can be twisted off with the fingers. It is called the

Non-pull-out

and CAN ONLY BE HAD with cases bearing their trade mark—

Sold only through watch dealers, without extra charge.

Don't use your knife or finger nails to open your watch case. Send for an opener (free).

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Apothecaries,

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FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

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Consult the Old Reliable Specialist **DR. LOBB**

329 N. 15th St. Below Callowhill Philadelphia, Pa.

Thirty years' Continuous Practice in all special diseases of both sexes.

Thirty years' continuous practice in all special diseases of both sexes. All diseases of the blood, skin, nerves; enlarged veins, ruptures, piles and general debility caused by indiscretion, are permanently cured by Dr. Lobb, who guarantees to restore to full health and manhood those who have lost their vigor. Under the treatment of a skillful physician like Dr. Lobb, the most unfortunate can feel assured of regaining health and strength. Thousands of persons, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the country, have been successfully treated by Dr. Lobb. Thirty years' continuous practice in Philadelphia should be satisfactory evidence of his skill in curing all special diseases in both sexes. Office hours, daily and Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and 6 to 9 evenings Call or send for free book on errors of youth and obscure diseases of both sexes.

MILLHEIM.

A Breezy Letter Containing Interesting News Items.

Frank Woomer, the eldest son of our townsman, J. H. Woomer, has gone to Brush valley to work on a farm; Frank is a boy who likes to do something that will bring him good returns; an example that should be followed by a host of boys and young men in this town who do nothing the whole year but loaf, smoke, eat and drink, and are a burden of expense to their parents. Boys and young men go to work and show that you can do as well as Frank Woomer; it will be a credit to yourself, your parents, and the community.

George W. Cummings, who has been getting two dollers per month pension has received a voucher entitling him to six dollars per month, a well deserved recognition. There are yet others here who should receive pension and trust they will in the near future.

The public schools of this borough have closed, and it is said by many that Jimmy Hall, who had charge of the Texas school was the best teacher we had in the borough the last term.

J. Roland Keller, son of D. C. Keller, passed through our town one day last week, on his way to Bellefonte, where his father has taken charge of the hotel Haag; he was accompanied by John Dauberman, of Centre Hall, who had been to Turbotsville assisting Mr. Keller in the packing and shipping of his goods to Bellefonte.

Boys don't "monkey with the buzz saw." Some found out what it means; mind your own business, and when so advised take the advice and save trouble. Don't imagine you can run the whole town. Don't borrow trouble, it comes sometimes soon enough.

"Bobbie" Miller, of North street, moved to Woodward last week, and will take charge of Motz's grist mill. He is a good "Miller" and no doubt will please his customers.

There are quite a number of flittings passing through our town nearly every day to different localities.

John Page, of Penn township, moved to the Strohecker farm in Brush valley, near Rebersburg, one day last week. Penn township loses a good citizen and a good Democrat, and Brush valley gains one.

The many friends of Rev. Ralph W. Illingworth, the gifted young Divine, of the M. E. church, are glad to know that he will be among them for another year. He is not only a good preacher, but an elegant whole-souled fellow.

Jackson Kline would like to have his pay for a couple of rocking chairs which he sold to two different parties some two years ago. If this notice should come under the observation of either one or both of the delinquents, please call and settle or your names may be published, and also save costs. Jack needs his money.

Harry Keller and Sheriff Condo were down last week attending the sheriff's sale of the personal effects of Henry Feidler in Brush valley.

John D. Weaver, of Spring Mills, the clock man, was registered at the Musser house three or four days last week.

Ed. K. Rhoades, the popular dealer in grain and coal, of Bellefonte, was seen on our streets on Friday of last week in company with lawyer Harry Keller.

"Stackey" Brown, the popular landlord of Milroy, and J. C. McNitt were in town last Tuesday and Wednesday.

G. B. Keim, C. S. Halbert, Geo. W. Fenner, Joe. D. Winters, R. M. Epsteion, W. McGray and a number of other commercial travelers registered at the Musser house one day last week.

There are some people in this town who are very fond of borrowing books, and in many cases never return them, and if they are returned they are in a bad condition, the backs broken, leaves torn out, and in a dirty condition. Return your borrowed books in good order.

John Noll, who has been in the employ of W. H. Weaver, the miller, for a year or two, left for Maryland last Monday, where he has rented a mill. Good luck to Johnny.

Harry Hoy paid a flying trip to Milroy and Lewistown last week; while at Lewistown he was the guest of Willis Rishel, who is the proprietor of the "Kline House." Cal Huey of Milroy came home with Mr. Hoy, to visit his parents for a few days.

There are a number of young boys and girls in this town who were not very attentive to their school duties this season; some went a few weeks, some not at all, others now and then. In after years it will be the same old story, "had I only my time over again I would have made better use of it in school affairs." Too late, too late. Boys and girls improve your time.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

COBURN.

News Items of the Past Week as Given by Our Correspondent.

Miss Wolf, of Wolfs Store passed the Sunday at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Stover; she was on her way to Warriors Mark, where she expects to remain for an indefinite time.

Mr. Catherman and his lady friend whose name we did not ascertain, of Pardee, were entertained over Sunday by W. A. Catherman and his estimable wife.

Mrs. Andrew Harter went to Altoona on last Saturday to attend to the wants of Mrs. A. J. Harter, her daughter-in-law, who is rendered almost helpless by an acute attack of rheumatism.

John Hosterman and family, of Woodward, and James Wert and family of Penn Hall, were visiting at the home of James E. Harter on Saturday last.

Rev. Lohr, of the United Evangelical church preached his introductory sermon to a large and appreciative audience at this place on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Lohr is a forcible talker and his remarks were well received. The church was nicely decorated with evergreens and flowers, and a placard bearing the words "Welcome Pastor" was conspicuously displayed, showing the high esteem in which he is held by his flock at this place.

John Hoffa Jr. wears a very broad smile on his face, and says a little girl stranger came to their house to brighten it with its smiles. No doubt wheat will advance a few cents in consequence thereof.

Merchant W. H. Meyer, is again back at his old stand, and is now prepared to wait on his many customeres as of yore.

A Mr. Showalter, of Lindale, is making frequent visits to this place on Saturday evenings; some powerful attraction somewhere.

Some of our local riders were out on Saturday on their bikes, but the snow and rain put an end to that kind of travel for the time being.

There will be considerable moving about in our town this week and next, it would consume too much of your space to enumerate them all. T. B. Everett shipped his household goods to Trout Run, Lycoming county, where he has bought a hotel, on Tuesday and he and his wife left for that place this, Thursday morning. We are all sorry to see "Tommy" go as he always dealt with his customers on fair business principles. May you succeed in your new departure is the wish of your many friends and REPORTER readers at this place.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

High Tea.

Thursday afternoon of last week, Mrs. Colonel Spangler of Bellefonte gave a high tea in honor of Mrs. Governor Hastings which was one of the most brilliant society events that ever took place in Bellefonte.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

—The merchant tailoring establishment connected with Lewins clothing house at Bellefonte, has the reputation for turning out the best and most stylish clothing worn in the county.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth —that is the kind marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
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GET AN EDUCATION.

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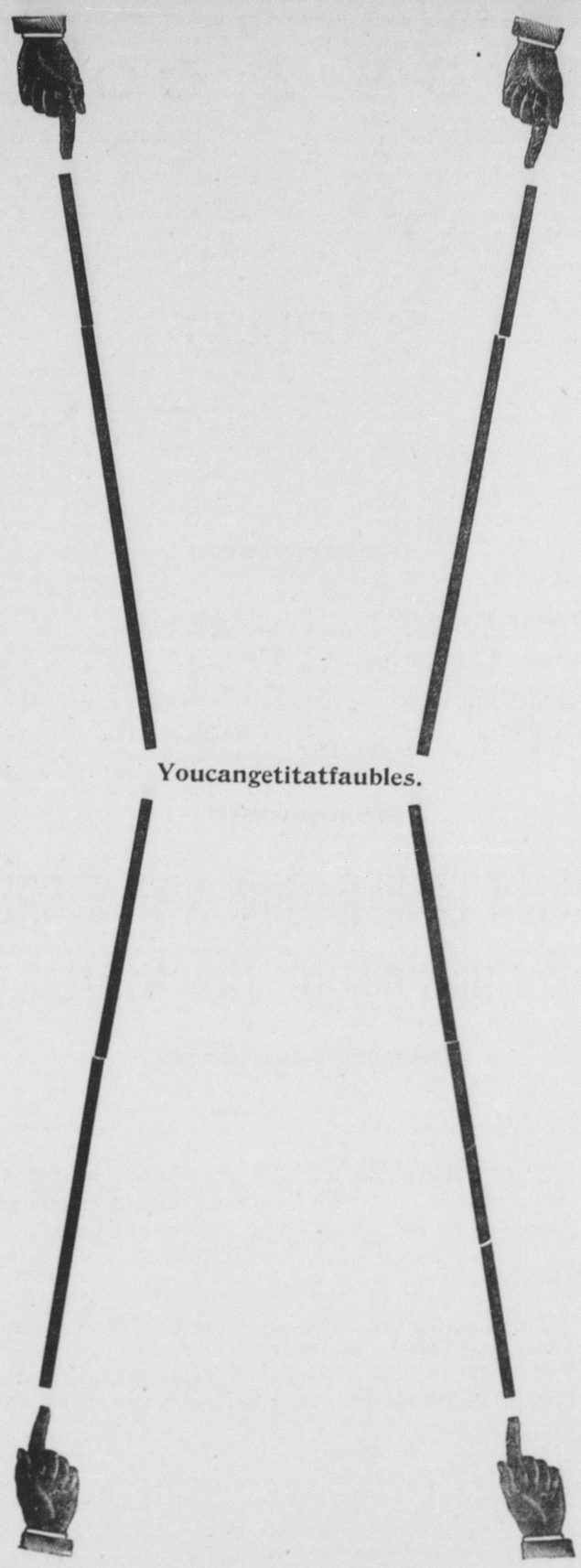
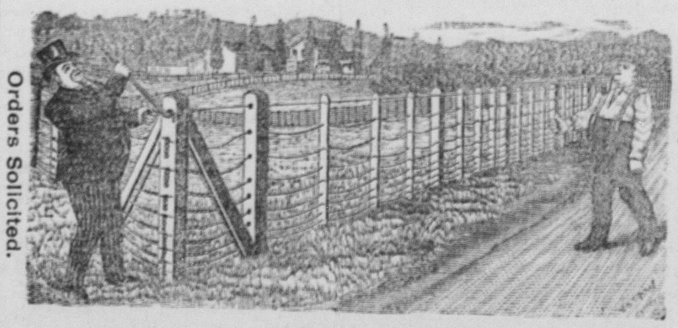
ALL DRUG STORES TANSY PILLS! SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.



Say, Farmers!

DO YOU KNOW THAT we furnish 100 rods of Nine Strand Wire Fence complete, (except posts) for $30.00. Guaranteed to TURN ANY KIND OF STOCK That any other fence will turn.



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Farm and Township Rights for sale proportionately low. Address,

W. W. DELLETT, Gen'l Agt., Centre Hall, Pa.
mar142m OR BUCHANAN FENCE CO., SMITHVILLE, OHIO.

IF YOU...

Were face to face with a prospective customer what would you say to insure a sale? Say the same in ad advertisement to our thousands of readers, every one a prospective buyer. People would be glad to deal with you if they knew how you could benefit them.

USE THESE COLUMNS.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

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Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

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EUTAH HOUSE,
POTTERS MILLS, PA.
James S. Reish, Proprietor.
Opened again, the house having been remodeled, refurnished, and newly furnished. The public will find it first-class in table, and all other respects. Summer boarders taken on reasonable terms. Healthy locality, fishing and hunting grounds convenient. 1apr6m

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
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SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

OLD FORT HOTEL.
EDWIN RUHL, Proprietor.
This old and well-known house has been newly furnished throughout. Accommodations first-class and rates reasonable. Private parties can have special accommodation. ap94tf

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1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7 58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5 59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.55 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.27 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.			STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	P.M.	A.M.		A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

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ON THE TRIAL TRIP.

TESTING THE SWIFTNESS OF A WARSHIP.

Every Precaution Taken in the Fire Room to Reach the Highest Possible Rate of Speed.

A modern warship is one of the most ingenious and complicated pieces of mechanism, and as the profit of the builders depends upon perfection of detail they prefer to make a practical test of the speed of such a vessel before offering her to her purchasers. The description of such a test appears in Harper's Magazine under the title, "The Trial Trip of a Cruiser."

Describing the scene below deck the writer says:

The engines roar, the pumps move back and forth with a sharp click at each stroke, the air pumps shriek and puff, and the engineer's force rush about in what seems at first hopeless confusion, but which soon takes on a look of system. Every man has his duty to do, and does it well. The engines require close and careful attention, as enough might happen in a moment to ruin all. The slightest carelessness or inattention might have the most serious results. Occasionally, though, no amount of care can prevent a bearing or cross head from heating, particularly if the machinery is new, has not sufficiently worn itself to perform its duties and is being run at a high rate of speed. To provide for this contingency there is always arranged a convenient system of pipes, from which cold water can be directed at a moment's notice upon whichever part of the machinery shows signs of heating. In addition to this there are many couplings where hose can be connected for use in reaching the more inaccessible and rapidly moving parts. At such a time excitement runs high in the engine rooms. The engines are probably working at almost full power and moving rapidly, so if the heating part cannot be cooled sufficiently they will have to be shut down and the run be lost. The rush and roar of the machinery, the tremble of the ship as she is forced ahead by the immense horsepower transmitted by each shaft, the hurry of the engineer's force, each one of whom has constant and important duties to perform, all add to the excitement. Water pours in torrents on the heated parts, and as it strikes the flying engines is thrown in all directions. The engine room floor swims with oil and water, and the oil thus thrown upon the cold water pipes congeals and completely covers them, looking like snow upon the trees after a heavy storm. Lucky now are the men who wear oilskin suits, for nothing else will keep out the flying water; those who are not so prepared are drenched in an instant, and though by the thermometer the temperature may be far from cool there is a chill in the icy water and soaked garments and a discomfort in the oil and salt in one's eyes that are far from pleasant. But let us step into the fire room a moment and note the difference.

As we go through the air lock, with its double doors, one of which must be closed before the other is opened, to prevent loss of air pressure in the fire room, the roar of the engines changes to a rhythmic and steady beat, muffled and deadened into an almost soothing sound. The fire room, as we step in from the light outside, seems dark and shadowy, and dusky figures of men pass here and there across the light from the open ash pits. In the bulkhead opposite us is a small door, and through this shovelful after shovelful of coal is thrown by men in the bunkers beyond; from there it is thrown in a pile against the bulkhead directly in front of the boilers, from whence it is passed into the furnace as occasion requires. The fireman's task is no easy one, and it requires considerable skill to fire a boiler properly, keeping the fuel well and evenly distributed over the grates. The water tenders have to keep a watchful eye upon the water gauges, for fear of allowing the water in the boilers to get too low, thereby causing an explosion. The huge furnaces fairly devour coal; and when for the purpose of feeding in more the furnace doors are opened (throwing a red glare through the room) we can see the white hot fuel heaped clear to the crown of the furnace, and the flames that leap half way up the smokestack rush wildly out, impelled by the 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute furnished by the blowers, which we hear spinning away overhead with a steady whir. The amount of coal burnt by a large vessel running at full speed is almost incredible. Some of the great Atlantic liners burn 350 to 400 tons a day, and some of our cruisers, where they run constantly at full speed, would burn nearly as much. While the blowers are running the fire rooms are generally comparatively cool, though there is a great difference in ships in this respect, some being very comfortable, while the temperature in others gets very high, up to 120 degrees to 125 degrees, say—too warm for comfort.

Yellow Asters Not to be Had.

A certain lady in the city had been reading Mrs. Caffyn's book, "The Yellow Aster," and was so impressed with the work that she went to a local florist and asked for a basket of yellow aster seed. "We can give you China aster seed, single or double aster seed," was the reply, "but the yellow aster is a variety almost unknown, in fact." "Oh!" cried the lady, "but I've read the book." Then the flowers that bloomed in the spring cried "Tra la."

WASTE OF FARMING.

Wealth From the Soil Which Has Been Thrown Away.

When nature is prodigal man is wasteful, says a writer in the Prairie Farmer. Waste has been the rule in American agriculture. Accumulated mold of ages of vegetation was offered at $1.25 per acre. Afterward it was given away subject to official fees for perfecting a title, both to natives and immigrants. With land free to all there was prodigality of fertility and economy of labor. Thus in primitive agriculture rotation, cultivation, diversification were all sacrificed, and fertility was transmitted into net cash. Because wheat could be grown without cultivation on the broken sod and because it was always a cash crop little else was grown; and because there was so much of it and so few farm animals the straw, which is worth as much in England as the whole crop is here, was burned to get rid of it; and because of this repeating of a crop without cultivation, weeds much more than loss of fertility reduced the rate of yield; until at last because of extension of wheat area beyond the needs of consumption price was reduced and profits destroyed. Thus nature which cannot be trifled with safely has been avenged, and the wheat grower is muddled in trying to lay the blame upon the currency, the tariff or anything rather than his own uneconomical and wasteful practice. The same abandon attended early efforts in animal industry. Unimproved breeds were kept four years or more on lush grass in summer, in the lea of a haystack in winter, fattening at one season and existing at another, favoring the production of fat and lean, in layers to be sold at low prices to unsatisfied consumers. The first butter dairies—for instance, Pratt's in New York—required forty pounds of milk to make one pound of butter. He by selection and care reduced the requirement almost one half, and now some Jerseys produce a pound of butter for thirteen pounds of milk. The "hogging down" of corn in feeding cattle and hogs was another wasteful procedure in primitive farming.

It was the same with cotton. The seed was wasted or only used for manure. Sometimes stock was killed by being gorged over a pile of seed, but systematic feeding was unknown. Now $40,000,000, more or less represent the oil of the seed, which was wasted if applied to the soil and almost as much more should be got from feeding the cake with incidental foods to constitute a suitable ration, and costing almost nothing. In this way all the valuable elements of the seed are returned to the soil with additional manurial value of other feeding material. Pork, if not beef, can be produced in the mild climate of the South with cotton seed cake, cow peas and other fall and winter growing forage plants even cheaper than the central West.

In wooded sections the first and largest opportunity for waste was found in the wanton destruction of wood and timber, and it was improved until large areas have become deserts. In every rural industry exploitation has been depletion and destruction. When flax became an auxiliary or successor to wheat a million of acres went into cultivation for seed and the straw was thrown away, though coarse fiber worth $100 per ton had been made of the straw as it lies from the mower, while by a slight change of method of culture and treatment as is done in Europe, far more valuable fiber can be produced. Flax growers will say it cannot be done because they do not know how and will not learn, but it has been done and is done successfully and uniformly in other flax growing countries.

Reduction in price and competition in production are lowering the margin of profit more or less although not equally or by regular gradation year by year. The most careless are pinched fearfully, the more systematic only feel the tightening pressure of reduction, while the most skillful and scientific still find a reasonable profit in agriculture. It is well that these wastes in their primitive recklessness are no longer possible. The richest soil in the world never made an increasing yield or retained a permanent fertility until higher values of land and greater cost of production compelled economy and improved methods. England once made smaller yields than the United States upon soils naturally less fertile. Now its average grain yield is more than double that of this country. Thus there are compensations in reduced profit in agriculture. It is a spur to improvement to the education of the farmer more potent than any he has yet felt, and it is all the more valuable because its rewards go to the energetic and mentally alert, while the laggards fall behind in the race and the slothful vegetate.

Turning Grain Into Horsehair.

When the horse's hair grows long and coarse in winter it is a sign that the stable is too cold. Put a board lining on the weather side of the stalls and leave an airtight space between. Horses that are half frozen will protect themselves with a longer, thicker coat. In Manitoba the horses have shaggy hair, more like that of a polar bear than anything else. But such a coat isn't pretty, and to force a horse to put it on does not half pay for the extra grain.

The capitation or poll tax is believed to have been the earliest form of taxation.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A recent medical journal says: "The medical profession is perpetually deluded by those who claim to enlighten it by carefully prepared information of an unreliable kind regarding the physiologic and clinical action of remedies."

Our horse breeders should move to secure the English horse trade. Last year England received about 25,000 horses from continental Europe and 5,000 from Canada. We shipped her 3,533, an increase of about 2,500, receiving $582,000—an average of $136 per head.

Almost anything is liable to blow up these days. A New York man was heating an unopened can of paint and it exploded, doing considerable damage. And Mrs. Kugler, of Carversville, Pa., while handling a bottle of yeast had it explode in her face, and was so seriously cut that she nearly bled to death. After a while it will be more dangerous to be a stay at home than a soldier.

The wealth which George Peabody left for the poor of London in the shape of model tenements now amounts to $5,500,000. Twenty thousand people now live comfortably in the 11,400 rooms he constructed. The average rental of the rooms is but 54 cents a week. He was a man whose living did some good in helping others to comfortably live.

A Vienna man who has just died left a diary of all his expenses from 17 to 70. In that time he smoked 628,713 cigars, costing $12,500. He wore out 85 pairs of trowsers, 74 coats and 62 (!) pairs of socks. In fifteen years he drank 28,786 glasses of beer and 36,081 of other beverages, costing $5,140, beside $1,030 for tips to waiters. What an insight into Viennese life is given by these simple statistics.

The Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, Va., who celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate the other day, once became a blockade runner during the war. He slipped out of Charleston to Nassau in 1864 and went to England to secure bibles and religious books for the Confederate army and succeeded in obtaining free gifts of 10,000 bibles, 50,000 new testaments and 250,000 pocket editions of portions of the scripture and got them safely through the blockade.

Consul Penfield's report that not one merchant ship flying the flag of the United State passed through the Suez canal in 1894 does not greatly differ from the reports on the subject in other years. For the decade 1870 to 1880 only fifteen ships flying the United States flag passed through the canal and of these several were ships of the navy. Only one ship flying the United States flag was reported as passing the canal in 1883 and there have been years since when no American vessel of any sort passed through the canal.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, M. D. of England, thinks that the normal period of human life is about one hundred years and that seven out of ten average people could live that long if they lived in the right way. They should cultivate a spirit of serene cheerfulness under all circumstances and should learn to like physical exercise in a scientific way. No man, he says, need be particularly abstemious in regard to any article of food, for the secret of long life does not lie there. A happy disposition, plenty of sleep, a temperate gratification of all the natural appetites and the right kind of physical exercise will insure longevity to most people.

Continental municipalities are far in advance of American cities in the matter of public sanitary works, and especially in the disposal of sewage. Paris is now carrying out a scheme to abandon the present policy of polluting the Seine with sewage and divert the material to extensive farms that have been established on the outskirts of the city. The success of the Berlin sewage farms, says the Philadelphia Record, has done much to show the value of this scientific method of handling the waste products of large communities. All the houses of Berlin, with the exception of a few in the thinly settled outskirts, are connected with the new drainage works, which are carrying annually from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 cubic yards of sewage to be scientifically irrigated over the surface of municipal farms having an aggregated extent of more than 20,000 acres, or upward of thirty square miles.

The citizens of Avon Park and Haines City, Fla., forty miles distant, have decided, according to a correspondent of the Manufacturers' Record, to build a railroad with wood rails, which are large enough to be laid so that they will be half imbedded in the sand, without other ballast. They are to be held in position by wooden pins two inches in diameter and eighteen inches long, while the ends are connected by plank couplers placed underneath and held by pins. Not a pound of metal will be used in the construction of the track. Most of the rails will be furnished gratis by the property owners along the right of way. The company believes that in a few years the fruit, vegetable and passenger business over the route will pay for regular steel rails, when the others will be used for ties. A small steam dummy will furnish power for the road.

It seems that Uncle Sam is not the only one who has a superfluous amount of wheat on hand and is trying to find out by what means it may be got rid of most profitably. We find from the report of an agricultural college in Australia that they have been experimenting in feeding wheat to hogs. It states that four lots of three pigs, each of about the same weight, were chosen to try four different ways of feeding. The first lot received peas; second, wheat; third, slops, and the fourth, green food—such as cabbage, kale, sorghum, etc. The pigs were all weighed at the beginning of the experiment and at the end of every month following. At the close of four months the pigs that were fed on peas gained 527 pounds in weight; those fed on wheat gained 510 pounds; on slops, 486 pounds; and those that received only the green food gained but 103 pounds. With the peas it took five pounds to make a pound of pork; or, in other words, there was a net increase in weight of eleven pounds of pork for every bushel of wheat fed to the hogs.

Kentucky is usually classed as a stock raising and farming State, and although little is heard of its lumber interests they are of considerable importance. On a basis of $6.25 per thousand feet the business of this industry on the Kentucky river during the present season will amount to more than $625,000, and by multiplying this sum by four an estimate of the value of lumbering operations throughout the State is arrived at. This does not include the business done in supplying material for staves, railroad ties and tan bark. The Kentucky lumbermen may be said to have abandoned the rafting of logs. Rafts, it is true, are occasionally seen, but they have given way generally to the boom system of collecting logs. The old rafts formed a picturesque feature in the river life of Kentucky. They were started far up in the mountains and floated down hundreds of miles to their destination. From four to eight men were employed on each raft. A shelter, where the men could cook, lounge and sleep, was built upon the logs, and there was always a fiddler in the party to enliven it on dull and idle days. The big government dam which was built a few years ago on the Kentucky river at Beattyville has almost made an end of the rafts, for it is a perilous undertaking to carry one over the dam, and several of the rafts have gone to pieces when the water was low.

The story of a most remarkable snowstorm is told by Lieut. John P. Finley, of the Ninth infantry, one of the best informed meteorologists in the United States, who encountered the storm in making an ascent of Pike's Peak. He says the storm could best be described as a "shower of cold fire." In reality it was a fall of snow, in which every flake was so charged with electricity as to present a scene more easily imagined than described. As first the flakes only discharged their tiny lights on coming in contact with the hair of the mule on which the lieutenant was mounted. Presently they began coming thicker and faster, each flake admitting its spark as it sank into the drifts of snow or settled on the clothing of the lieutenant or hair of the mule. As the storm increased in fury and the flakes became smaller each of the icy particles appeared as a trailing blaze of ghostly white light, and the noise produced by the constant electric explosions conveyed an impression of nature's power which Lieutenant Finley will never forget. When the storm was at its height and each flake of snow was like a drop of fire electric sparks were shaken in streams from the lieutenant's finger tips, as well as from his ears, beard and nose, and a wave of his arms was like the sweep of flaming sword blades through the air, every point of snow touched giving out its little snap and flash of light.

Much Married Folk.

St. Jerome mentions a widow who had married her twenty-third husband, who, in his turn, had been married to twenty wives. A woman named Elizabeth Massi, who died at Florence in 1786, had been married to seven husbands, all of whom she outlived. She espoused the last at the mature age of 60. When on her death bed she recalled the good and bad points in each of her husbands, and having impartially weighed them in the balance she singled out her sixth spouse as her favorite, and desired that her remains might be interred near his. The death of a soldier is recorded in 1874 who had five wives, and his widow, aged 90, wept over the grave of her fourth husband.

The Scheme Worked.

It is related that a certain man was recently very sad because his wife had gone on a visit, which she would not shorten in spite of his appeals to come home. He finally hit upon a plan to induce her to return. He sent her a copy of each of the local papers with one item clipped out, and when she wrote to find out what it was he had clipped from the papers he refused to tell her. The scheme worked admirably. In less than a week she was home to find out what it was that had been going on that her husband did not want her to know about.

A Curious Accident.

One of the most curious accidents ever known recently happened at Dieppe, France. A Canadian bark loaded with flint stones pounded against the quay, the flint struck fire and the vessel was ignited. It had been used for carrying petroleum and was full of inflammable vapors. The bark was entirely destroyed.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Is That So? Compensation. In 1995. Tale of Two Cities. Veteran of Many Engagements.

IS THAT SO?

"Men become what they eat," said Prof. Graham.

"Then I suppose pugilists are developed from a diet of scraps," replied a forward student.

COMPENSATION.

He—That's Mrs. Grimshaw, who lectures on bimetallism. I've heard her. How exasperatingly clever she seems to be!

She—Yes, but how consolingly ugly!

IN 1995.

"You'll do just as I tell you," said the husband of the advanced woman.

"What?" shrieked his wife.

"I mean it!" said her husband. "I'd have you understand that I wear the skirts in this family."

TALE OF TWO CITIES.

"I should have you know, sir, that I am a Londoner, and was born in London."

"But I, sir, was born in Cork and I am a Corker."

VETERAN OF MANY ENGAGEMENTS.

"Have you had much experience as a cook?"

"Oi hev, ma'am. Oi had seventeen places lasht year, ma'am."

KIND WORDS FOR THE ABSENT.

"Senator Sorghum had his good points," remarked the charitable man.

"Yes," replied the man who speculates, "and his good pointers."

APPROPRIATE AUTHORS.

Emily—Always take books of poetry with you when you go on a summer yachting cruise.

Jane—What do you recommend?

Emily—Well, last summer I had Burns and Browning.

HER TEMPER.

Wife (severely)—I'd have you know, sir, that I always keep my temper.

Husband (soothingly)—Of course you do, my dear. Of course you do, and I wish to goodness you'd get rid of it.

THE WAITER'S EXCUSE.

Northern tourist—Three hours ago I ordered 'possum for supper. Where is that waiter, landlord?

Landlord—Gone to borrow a dog to ketch the 'possum, sir.

WHY HE BEGGED.

"Why is a great strong man like you round begging?"

"Ah, madam, it is the only profession in which a gentleman can address a beautiful lady without the formality of an introduction."

A LAST RESOURCE.

Reporter—I suppose the living skeleton married the mammoth woman for advertising purposes?

Museum manager—Not at all, sir. The doctor told him he had to get flesh, and that seemed to be the only way he could get it.

VERNAL INDICATIONS.

"You have an early spring here, do you?" said the gentleman from the North.

"Yes, sir; right airly. You kin always tell when spring's come fer good by the snakes. That one you're standin' on is a ground rattler, an' this one where you're a jumpin' to is a spredin' adder!"

WORSE THAN THE INJURY.

Sympathizing friend—Oh, dear! This is dreadful! Even if it has been shown to be a horrible mistake, yet to think of you being arrested on suspicion of being a shoplifter!

Mrs. Sayles (bitterly)—Yes (boo hoo). One of the papers said I was evidently over 30, too!

A SUGGESTION FOR MR. H—W—LLS.

Timmins—I believe after this that I shall not send any one my autograph unless he gives satisfactory evidence of having read my poems.

Simmons—Oh, I wouldn't be so severe as that. Why not let him off by merely giving proof of having bought a copy?

NOT FICTION THIS TIME.

"No, Jack," said the fair young girl with the sun-lit hair as she eyed him sadly, "I can never marry you, but I will be a sister to—"

"Ah, ha!" cried Jack, bitterly, "let me have none of this cruel mockery. That sister story is played out."

But it was true. Two hours before the beautiful girl had accepted Jack's brother.

DRAWN IN.

Hanson—How did you come to marry the Widow Boncœur instead of her daughter? I thought it was the daughter you were after.

Janson—Well, so I was, to tell the truth; but when I asked Mary to marry me one day, she said, "Ask mamma," and when I started to do it I stammered so with nervousness that mamma said "Yes" before I had got the question out.

Temperance in Alaska.

A very curious temperance society exists in the Siberian village of Ashlyka. Every year in September the members meet in the church and make a solemn promise to abstain from wine and spirits for a whole year. They also sign an agreement that any person breaking the pledge shall pay a fine of twenty-five rubles into the church and submit to be spat upon by his more continent fellows. The most peculiar feature of the whole business, however, is that the members on the one day of the year when the pledge expires allow themselves wine and brandy during the few hours which intervene before the pledge for the ensuing year is made.

From Lake to Ocean.

The Canadian government has for several years past been working out systematically a general scheme of canal improvement. This scheme, as outlined by the Pittsburg Dispatch, embraces the enlargement of waterways between tide water and Lake Superior so that the locks shall have a length of 270 feet between the gates and a width of 45 feet, the navigable depth of water over the sills to be fourteen feet. Work has been steadily pushed forward and no year passes without seeing more or less satisfactory progress made. The scheme is international in its scope, both as to the outlay which would be necessary and the ultimate benefits which would accrue. Its purpose embraces the construction of deep water channels of not less than twenty-one feet in depth to connect the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean by way of the St. Lawrence river and also by way of the Hudson river. Moreover, the scheme embraces the construction of canals connecting Lake Superior with the Mississippi river and Lake Erie with the Ohio river. It favors the establishment of an international commission for determining the method of construction and maintenance of waterways of an international character, also the establishment of an international court for the purpose of hearing and finally determining, under rules of law, all questions arising between the government of the United States, Great Britain, Mexico and Canada, both the commission and the court to be established by the joint action of the governments.

The Last English Duel.

The last duel—the last fatal one, at least—was fought in a field in Maiden lane, in a solitary part of Holloway, in 1843. The district acquired considerable noteriety from the event. It was the duel fought between Colonel Fawcett and Lieutenant Monro. The former was killed. The duelists were not only brother officers; they were also brothers in law, having married two sisters.

The coroner's jury on the inquest returned a verdict of willful murder not only against Lieutenant Munro, but against the seconds also. The latter, however, were acquitted. Munro evaded the hands of justice by seeking refuge abroad. Four years later he surrendered to take his trial at the Old Bailey. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. He was, however, strongly recommended to mercy, and the sentence was eventually commuted to twelve months' imprisonment.

The neighborhood in which this duel was fought is no longer solitary: a wide thoroughfare, known as the Brecknock road, runs through it, and a rifle ground beside the Brecknock Arms appropriately indicates the place where the final shot was fired.

The New Nation.

Fujisan, the sacred mountain of Japan, was according to old belief a woman, and is even yet referred to personally as "she." Being a woman Fujisan hated other women, so none but men were permitted to make the ascent to the summit. Terrible punishments were reserved for those who did not make the entire ascent on foot. Now, of course, women are as free as men upon the often trod slope.

With white cotton clothes, a broad straw hat, a small bundle and a strip of matting for a bed the Japanese pilgrim is equipped for long distances. Hotels are frequent, and on Fujisan itself there are rest houses along the slope.

The white coat of the Japanese pilgrim is stamped with a red seal by the priest of each shrine visited, until it is spotted all over. This red spotted garment is then preserved to act as a shroud when the pilgrimage of death is made.

Poor people in Japan arrange for pilgrimages by mutual benefit societies, which pay the expenses each year of a few members in turn until all get a chance to make the trip. Returning pilgrims are expected to tell their senders all about the trip.

Warned by a Fox.

Believers in "signs" down Waldo county (Me.) way have had their faith strengthened by the story of William E. Mahoney, of Northport, who was killed in the woods recently. The preceding day, as he was busily at work, a fox approached him, stopped and gave three very sharp, shrill barks. On his return home he mentioned this to his wife and she was so much impressed by it that she tried to dissuade him from returning to the woods in the morning. He smiled at what appeared to him to be an hallucination and departed for the woods, and in a very short time was brought home mortally wounded by the falling of a tree only a short distance from where the day before the fox sent forth its "warning."

Another summer of shirt waists is already guaranteed.

WAS GOULD INSANE?

FINANCIAL WORRY AND PHYSICAL EXERTION NOT THE GREATEST DESTROYER OF HUMAN LIFE.

For Humanity's Sake, After Thirty-six Years of Nerve-Creeping Slavery, He Tells How He Was Set Free.

Caldwell, N. J., March 26, 1895.—(Special.)—Since one of our prominent citizens suffered so terribly from tobacco tremens, has made known his frightful experience in behalf of humanity, the ladies here are making tobacco-using husbands' lives miserable with their entreaties to at once quit tobacco.

The written statement of S. J. Gould is attracting wide-spread attention. When interviewed to-night he said: "I commenced using tobacco at thirteen; I am now forty-nine; so, for thirty-six years I chewed, smoked, snuffed and rubbed snuff. In the morning I chewed before I put my pants on, and for a long time I used two ounces of chewing and eight ounces of smoking a day. Sometimes I had a chew in both cheeks and a pipe in my mouth at once. Ten years ago I quit drinking whiskey. I tried to stop tobacco time and again, but could not. My nerves craved nicotine and I fed them till my skin turned a tobacco-brown, cold, sticky perspiration oozed from my skin, and trickled down my back at the least exertion or excitement. My nerve vigor and my life was being slowly sapped. I made up my mind that I had to quit tobacco or die. On October 1 I stopped, and for three days I suffered the tortures of the damned. On the third day I got so bad that my partner accused me of being drunk. I said, 'No, I have quit tobacco.' 'For God's sake, man,' he said, offering me his tobacco box, 'take a chew; you will go wild;' and I was wild. Tobacco was forced into me and I was taken home dazed. I saw double and my memory was beyond control, but I still knew how to chew and smoke, which I did all day, until toward night, when my system got tobacco-soaked again. The next morning I looked and felt as though I had been through a long spell of sickness. I gave up in despair, as I thought that I could not cure myself. Now, for suffering humanity, I'll tell what saved my life. Providence evidently answered my good wife's prayers and brought to her attention in our paper an article which read: 'Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!'

"What a sermon and warning in these words! Just what I was doing. It told about a guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit, called No-To-Bac. I sent to Druggist Hasler for a box. Without a grain of faith I spit out my tobacco cud, and put into my mouth a little tablet upon which was stamped No-To-Bac. I know it sounds like a lie when I tell you that I took eight tablets the first day, seven the next, five the third day, and all the nerve-creeping feeling, restlessness and mental depression was gone. It was too good to be true. It seemed like a dream. That was a month ago. I used one box. It cost me one dollar, and it is worth a thousand. I gained ten pounds in weight and lost all desire for tobacco the first day. I sleep and eat well, and I have been benefited in more ways than I can tell. No, the cure was no exception in my case. I know of ten people right here in Caldwell who have bought no No-To-Bac from Hasler, and they have been cured. Now that I realize what No-To-Bac has done for me and others, I know why it is that the makers of this wonderful remedy, the Sterling Remedy Company, of New York and Chicago, say: 'We don't claim to cure every case. That's Fraud's talk, a lie, but we do guarantee three boxes to cure the tobacco habit, and in case of failure we are perfectly willing to refund money.' I would not give a public indorsement if I were not certain of its reliability. I know it is backed by men worth a million. No-To-Bac has been a God-send to me, and I firmly believe it will cure any case of tobacco using if faithfully tried, and there are thousands of tobacco slaves who ought to know how easy it is to get free. There's happiness in No-To-Bac for the prematurely old men, who think as I did that they are old and worn out, when tobacco is the thing that destroys their vitality and manhood."

The public should be warned, however, against the purchase of any of the many imitations on the market, as the success of No-To-Bac has brought forth a host of counterfeiters and imitators. The genuine No-To-Bac is sold under a guarantee to cure, by all druggists, and every tablet has the word No-To-Bac plainly stamped thereon, and you run no physical or financial risk in purchasing the genuine article.

Unanimous.

A gentleman had been up in a balloon and had taken his little girl with him.

"How did you feel?" asked a friend.

"Why," said he, "when we were up but a short distance my little girl looked over the edge of the basket and cried, 'Mamma!' and I felt that way too."

Call It a Craze.

AN ALARMING STATEMENT CONCERNING WOMEN.

HOW BAD HABITS ARE FORMED.

The *New York Tribune* says: "The habit of taking 'headache powders' is increasing to an alarming extent among a great number of women throughout the country. These powders as their name indicates, are claimed by the manufacturers to be a positive and speedy cure for any form of headache. In many cases their chief ingredient is morphine, opium, cocaine or some other equally injurious drug having a tendency to deaden pain. The habit of taking them is easily formed, but almost impossible to shake off. Women usually begin taking them to relieve a raging headache and soon resort to the powder to alleviate any little pain or ache they may be subjected to, and finally like the morphine or opium fiend, get into the habit of taking them regularly, imagining that they are in pain if they happen to miss their regular dose."

In nine cases out of ten, the trouble is in the stomach and liver. Take a simple laxative and liver tonic and remove the offending matter, which deranges the stomach and causes the headache. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are composed entirely of the purest, concentrated, vegetable extracts. One Pellet is a dose; sugar-coated, easily swallowed; *once used, always in favor.* They positively *cure* sick headache and remove the disposition to it.

Mr. E. VARGASON, of *Otter Lake, Lapeer Co., Mich.*, writes: "I not infrequently have an attack of the headache. It usually comes on in the forenoon. At my dinner I eat my regular meal, and take one or two of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets immediately after, and in the course of an hour my headache is cured and no bad effects. I feel better every way for having taken them—not worse, as is usual after taking other kinds of pills. 'Pleasant Pellets' are worth more than their weight in gold, if for nothing else than to cure headache."

E. VARGASON, ESQ.

TRADE MARK. LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,

77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Wholesale Divorces."

TEXT: "What, therefore, God hath joined together let not man put asunder."—Matthew xix., 6.

That there are hundreds and thousands of infelicitous homes in America no one will doubt. If there were only one skeleton in the closet, that might be locked up and abandoned, but in many a home there is a skeleton in the hallway and a skeleton in all the apartments.

"Unhappily married" are two words descriptive of many a homestead. It needs no orthodox minister to prove to a badly mated pair that there is a hell. They are there now. Sometimes a grand and gracious woman will be thus incarcerated, and her life will be a crucifixion, as was the case with Mrs. Sigourney, the great poetess and the great soul. Sometimes a consecrated man will be united to a fury, as was John Wesley, or united to a vixem, as was John Milton. Sometimes, and generally, both parties are to blame, and Thomas Carlyle was an intolerable scold, and his wife smoked and swore, and Froude, the historian, pulled aside the curtain from the lifelong squabble at Craigenputtock and Five Cheyne Row.

Some say that for the alleviation of all these domestic disorders of which we hear easy divorce is a good prescription. God sometimes authorizes divorce as certainly as He authorizes marriage. I have just as much regard for one lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married. But you know and I know that wholesale divorce is one of our National scourges. I am not surprised at this when I think of the influences which have been abroad militating against the marriage relation.

For many years the platforms of the country rang with talk about a free love millennium. There were meetings of this kind held in the Cooper Institute, New York; Tremont Temple, Boston, and all over the land. Some of the women who were most prominent in that movement have since been distinguished for great promiscuosity of affection. Popular thems for such occasions were the tyranny of man, the oppression of the marriage relation, women's rights and the affinities. Prominent speakers were women with short curls and short dress, and very long tongue, everlastingly at war with God because they were created women, while on the platform sat meek men with soft accent and cowed demeanor, apologetic for masculinity, and holding the parasols while the termagant orators went on preaching the doctrine of free love.

That campaign of about twenty years set more devils into the marriage relation than will be exorcised in the next fifty. Men and women went home from such meetings so permanently confused as to who were their wives and husbands that they never got out of their perplexity, and the criminal and the civil courts tried to disentangle the "Iliad" of woes, and this one got alimony, and that one got a limited divorce, and this mother kept the children on condition that the father could sometimes come and look at them, and these went into poorhouses, and those went into an insane asylum, and those went into dissolute public life, and all went to destruction. The mightiest war ever made against the marriage institution was that free love campaign, sometimes under one name and sometimes under another.

Another influence that has warred upon the marriage relation has been polygamy in Utah. That was a stereotyped caricature of the marriage relation and has poisoned the whole land. You might as well think that you can have an arm in a state of mortification and yet the whole body not be sickened as to have these Territories polygamized and yet the body of the Nation not feel the putrefaction. Hear it, good men and women of America, that so long ago as 1862 a law was passed by Congress forbidding polygamy in the Territories and in all the places where they had jurisdiction. Twenty-four years passed along and five administrations before the first brick was knocked from that fortress of libertinism.

Every new President in his inaugural tickled that monster with the straw of condemnation, and every Congress stultified itself in proposing some plan that would not work. Polygany stood more intrenched, and more brazen, and more puissant, and more braggart, and more infernal. James Buchannan, a much abused man of his day, did more for the extirpation of this villainy than most of the subsequent administrations. Mr. Buchanan sent out an army, and although it was halted in its work still he accomplished more than some of the administrations which did nothing but talk, talk, talk. At last, but not until it had poisoned generations, polygamy has received its deathblow.

Polygamy in Utah warred against the marriage relation throughout the land. It was impossible to have such an awful sewer of iniquity sending up its miasma, which was wafted by the winds North, South, East and West, without the whole land being affected by it.

Another influence that has warred against the marriage relation in this country has been a pustulous literature, with its millions of sheets every week choked with stories of domestic wrongs and infidelities and massacres and outrages, until it is a wonder to me that there are any decencies or any common sense left on the subject of marriage. One-half of the newsstands of all our cities reeking with the filth.

"Now," say some, "we admit all these evils, and the only way to clear them out or correct them is by easy divorce." Well, before we yield to that cry let us find out how easy it is now.

I have looked over the laws of all the States, and I find that, while in some States it is easier than in others, in every State it is easy. The State of Illinois, through its Legislature, recites a long list of proper causes for divorce and then closes up by giving to the courts the right to make the decree of divorce in any case where they deem it expedient. After that you are not surprised at the announcement that in one county of the State of Illinois, in one year, there were 833 divorces. If you want to know how easy it is, you have only to look over the records of the States. In the city of San Francisco 333 divorces in one year, and in twenty years in New England 20,000. Is that not easy enough?

If the same ratio continue—the ratio of multiplied divorce and multiplied causes of divorce—we are not far from the time when our courts will have to set apart whole days for application, and all you will have to prove against a man will be that he left his newspaper in the middle of the floor, and all you will have to prove against a woman will be that her husband's overcoat is buttonless. Causes of divorce double in a few years—doubled in France, doubled in England and doubled in the United States. To show you how very easy it is I have to tell you that in Western Reserve, Ohio, the proportion of divorces to marriages celebrated is one to eleven, in Rhode Island is one to thirteen, in Vermont one to fourteen. Is not that easy enough?

I want you to notice that frequency of divorce always goes along with the dissoluteness of society. Rome for 500 years had not one case of divorce. Those were her days of glory and virtue. Then the reign of vice began, and divorce became epidemic. If you want to know how rapidly the empire went down, ask Gibbon.

What we want in this country and in all lands is that divorce be made more and more and more difficult. Then people before they enter that relation will be persauded that there will probably be no escape from it except through the door of the sepulcher. Then they will pause on the verge of that relation until they are fully satisfied that it is best, and that it is right, and that it is happiest. Then we shall have no more marriage in fun. Then men and women will not enter the relation with the idea it is only a trial trip, and if they do not like it they can get out at the first landing. Then this whole question will be taken out of the frivolous into the tremendous, and there will be no more joking about the blossoms in a bride's hair than about the cypress on a coffin.

What we want is that the Congress of the United States change the National Constitution so that a law can be passed which shall be uniform all over the country, and what shall be right in one State shall be right in all the States, and what is wrong in one State will be wrong in all the States.

How is it now? If a party in the marriage relation gets dissatisfied, it is only necessary to move to another State to achieve liberation from the domestic tie, and divorce is effected so easy that the first one party knows of it is by seeing in the newspaper that Rev. Dr. Somebody on March 17, 1895, introduced in a new marriage relation a member of the household who went off on a pleasure excursion to Newport or a business excursion to Chicago. Married at the bride's house. No cards. There are States of the Union which practically put a premium upon the disintegration of the marriage relation, while there are other States, like our own New York State, that had for a long time the pre-eminent idiocy of making marriage lawful at twelve and fourteen years of age.

The Congress of the United States needs to move for a change of the National Constitution and to appoint a committee—not made up of single gentlemen, but of men of families, and their families in Washington—who shall prepare a good, honest, righteous, comprehensive, uniform law that will control everything from Sandy Hook to the Golden Horn. That will put an end to broken ties in marriages. That will send divorce lawyers into a decent business. That will set people agitated for many years on the question of how shall they get away from each other to planning how they can adjust themselves to the more or less unfavorable circumstances.

More difficult divorce will put an estoppel to a great extent upon marriage as a financial speculation. There are men who go into the relation just as they go into Wall street to purchase shares. The female to be invited into the partnership of wedlock is utterly unattractive and in disposition a suppressed Vesuvius. Everybody knows it but this masculine candidate for matrimonial orders, through the commercial agency or through the county records, finds out how much estate is to be inherited, and he calculates it. He thinks out how long it will be before the old man will die, and whether he can stand the refractory temper until he does die, and then he enters the relation, for he says, "If I cannot stand it, then through the divorce law I'll back out." That process is going on all the time, and men enter the relation without any moral principle, without any affection, and it is as much a matter of stock speculation as anything that transpired yesterday in Union Pacific, Illinois Central or Delaware and Lackawanna.

Now, suppose a man understood, as he ought to understand, that if he goes into that relation there is no possibility of his getting out, or no probability, he would be more slow to put his neck in the yoke. He would say to himself, "Rather than a Caribbean whirlwind with a whole fleet of shipping in its arms give me a zephyr off fields of sunshine and gardens of peace."

Let me say to the hundreds of young people in this house this afternoon, before you give your heart and hand in holy alliance use all cautions. Inquire outside as to habits, explore the disposition, scrutinize the taste, question the ancestry and find out the ambitions. Do not take the heroes and the heroines of cheap novels for a model. Do not put your lifetime happiness in the keeping of a man who has a reputation for being a little loose in morals or in the keeping of a woman who dresses fast. Remember that, while good looks are a kindly gift of God, wrinkles or accident may despoil them. Remember that Byron was no more celebrated for his beauty than for his depravity. Remember that Absalom's hair was not more splendid than his habits were despicable. Hear it, hear it! The only foundation for happy marriage that has ever been or ever will be is good character.

Ask God whom you shall marry if you marry at all. A union formed in prayer will be a happy union, though sickness pale the cheek, and poverty empty the bread tray, and death open the small graves, and all the path of life be strewn with thorns from the marriage altar with its wedding march and orange blossoms clear on down to the last farewell at that gate where Isaac and Rebecca, Abraham and Sarah, Adam and Eve parted.

And let me say to you who are in this relation, if you make one man or woman happy, you have not lived in vain. Christ says that what He is to the church you ought to be to each other, and if sometimes through difference of opinion or difference of disposition you make up your mind that your marriage was a mistake patiently bear and forbear, remembering that life at the longest is short, and that for those who have been badly mated in this world death will give quick and immediate bill of divorcement written in letters of green grass on quiet graves. And perhaps, my brother, my sister, perhaps you may appreciate each other better in heaven than you have appreciated each other on earth.

In the "Farm Ballads" our American poet puts into the lips of a repentant husband after a life of married perturbation these suggestive words:

And when she dies I wish that she would be
laid by me,
And lying together in silence perhaps we
will agree,
And if ever we meet in heaven I would not
think it queer
If we love each other better because we quarreled here.

And let me say to those of you who are in happy married union avoid first quarrels; have no unexplained correspondence with former admirers; cultivate no suspicions; in a moment of bad temper do not rush out and tell the neighbors; do not let any of those gad-abouts of society unload in your house their baggage of gab and tittle tattle; do not stand on your rights; learn how to apologize; do not be so proud, or so stubborn, or so devilish that you will not make up. Remember that the worst domestic misfortunes and most scandalous divorce cases started from little infelicities. The whole piled up train of ten rail cars telescoped and smashed at the foot of an embankment 100 feet down came to that catastrophe by getting two or three inches off the track. Some of the greatest domestic misfortunes and the wide resounding divorce cases have started from little misunderstandings that were allowed to go on and go on until home and respectabilty and religion and immortal soul went down in the crash, crash!

And, fellow citizens as well as fellow Christians, let us have a divine rage against anything that wars on the marriage state. Blessed institution! Instead of two arms to fight the battle of life, four; instead of two eyes to scrutinize the path of life, four; instead of two shoulders to lift the burden of life, four. Twice the energy, twice the courage, twice the holy ambition, twice the probability of worldly success, twice the prospects of heaven. Into the matrimonial bower God fetches two souls. Outside that bower room for all contentions, and all bickerings, and all controversies, but inside the bower there is room for only one guest—the angel of love. Let that angel stand at the floral doorway of this Edenic bower with drawn sword to hew down the worst foe of that bower—easy divorce. And for every paradise lost may there be a paradise regained. And after we quit our home here may we have a brighter home in heaven, at the windows of which this moment are familiar faces watching for our arrival and wondering why so long we tarry.

Norwegian Settlement for North Carolina.

The Rev. Mr. Stiltveit, a Norwegian Lutheran minister of North Dakota, arrived in Durham, N. C., a few days ago. He is visiting that section with a view of selecting some locality to which he can bring a colony of his fellow countrymen. His report of the conditions of the farmers in some parts of the Dakotas is truly doleful. He says there is a strong inclination on the part of many Norwegians in the Northwest to remove South, which they regard as a more inviting field for them.

LINES OF OCEAN TRAVEL.

The Chances of Sighting Missing Vessels.

During the anxious days when La Gascogne was missing and speculation as to her whereabouts was nearly as varied as it was common a good deal was said about her having drifted in a helpless state out of the lines of ocean travel. This was to explain why she had not been sighted by any of the incoming vessels. The weight of expert opinion was that she had been carried to the south by northwesterly gales, and that she was likely to be heard of first from the Azores. Failing to reach some port of these islands it was conjectured that being caught in the equatorial branch of the gulf stream she might even circle the islands unperceived, pass by the Canary islands, and, skirting the Madeira islands, reach the equator, and turning thence northwestward with the current bring up to some port out of the Gulf of Mexico.

The chances of such a thing happening to any vessel rendered helpless by disablement of her machinery are remote. To those whose acquaintance with ocean shipping is limited to the steamships that ply between this port and the various well known ports of Great Britain and the continent of Europe the ocean, outside of the lines followed by those well known ships, may be a trackless waste, but shippers whose goods are carried to every part of the world know that few parts of the ocean are not constantly traversed by steamers and sailing vessels, and that the chances of a helpless craft drifting for many days unobserved and unsuccored are really remote. The neighborhood of the Azores in particular, contrary to an apparently general impression, is crossed by a great many lines of travel. It is doubtful, indeed, whether in any other part of the ocean a disabled ship would be more likely to be sighted by passing vessels. The numerous lines from British and other European ports to points in Africa and Central America traverse these waters, as do those from American ports, the Mediterranean to Africa, and the islands of the southeastern Atlantic.

The hydrographic maps show that the waters near the Azores are crossed by thirty-seven lines, of which twenty-three are of steamships and fourteen of sailing ships. Each line has a separate lane coming and going so that there are practically seventy-four routes across which a vessel not in control of her crew might drift.

A Hog in a Well Sixty-five Days.

A remarkable circumstance is reported to the Covington (Ga.) Star from Rocky Plains district in Newton county, one which almost surpasses credulity, but which is told by gentlemen whose veracity cannot be questioned.

On the 25th day of December last a young hog, weighing about 175 pounds, was missed by its owner, Mr. Wesley Mitchell, who was living on the Hollis farm, and it could not be found anywhere. It was a pet hog and was finally given up as lost.

On the farm there is an old dry well, now about 80 feet deep, and on Wednesday last, the 27th of February, as some men were plowing near the well they heard a noise in it, and upon examination found it to be the long lost hog, which had been in there since Christmas. Ropes were secured and it was soon gotten out, alive and all right, except that it had become rather poor during its long confinement in the well without food. The hog is all right and hearty with but slight loss of flesh from its long fast of sixty-five days in the well.

This is the most remarkable instance of the enduring qualities of the hog ever heard of and proves that Newton county hogs are the best in the world.

New York Chivalry.

The old woman who for years has sold papers upon the steps of the old Herald building, at Ann street and Broadway, was ruined and restored to fortune in less than one minute the other day.

The incident is chiefly notable because it developed the fact that chivalry still swells in the bosom of the universal New Yorker, high and low.

In an unguarded moment the wind caught her stock of papers, and away they went like a flock of white pigeons. She raised a cry and the great crowd broke ranks and started each man after a paper. She got them all back in a few minutes—fifty newspapers, and a man for each one. A well dressed man who had overtaken and captured one kept it and dropped her a quarter.

Beware of the Mongoose.

The mongoose for America as a domestic animal is to be avoided and its importation prevented according to the United States consul at Jamaica. The little animal, not unlike the ferret, was introduced on that island twenty years ago by a sugar planter to destroy rats and other insects, but has increased so rapidly that nearly all snakes, toads and insect destroying birds which battle the insect pest have been exterminated. The mongoose has now commenced to attack poultry yards and it has become difficult to raise fowls in the island in consequence. It is there regarded as great a pest as the rabbit has proved in Australia.

Only about one-fifth of our country is straight up and down, like Switzerland.

IN all receipts for cooking requiring a leavening agent the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, because it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder and of 33 per cent. greater leavening strength than other powders, will give the best results. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Fire Service in Russia.

In a Russian village there is not even such an organization as we possess in this country in the small volunteer companies. In their stead is a log stable with thatched roof containing an old-fashioned pump and three casks mounted on wheels. These are kept filled with water, and each is drawn by a single horse.

The horses are the property of the commune, and they are kept tethered outside the cabin, ready for duty at a moment's notice. A place is also set apart in the hut for the muzhik who serves as watchman, an office that is held, turn by turn, by the inhabitants of the township. The location selected for the cabin is as near as possible to the residence of the pristay, or the district captain of the police, and upon an alarm of fire he drives to the scene in his telega at the head of the procession of carts and peasants.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.

$4.00 FINE CALF & KANGAROO

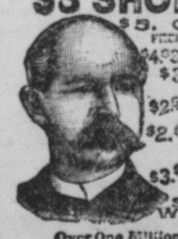
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.

$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES. $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.



Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

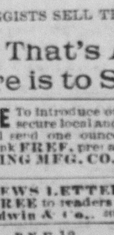
All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

In our adv. two weeks ago we told of our very superior all-steel hand and power feed cutter to be offered at

$10 worth $40

Last week we told of the process of galvanizing and its indispensable preservative qualities. Next week we will give you the experience of two representative business firms of Illinois, one of whom has sold 400 and the other 500 Aermotors. The week following we will quote a price on the best pumps made (hand, wind mill and irrigating) lower than was ever before dreamed of, and the week following that we shall talk to you of steel galvanized tanks, with covers, at the unheard of price of 2½ cents per gallon. This is cheaper than wood. They do not shrink, leak, rot, rust or give taste to water.

The Aermotor Company treats the public generously. While state legislatures are passing laws to secure repairs for farm machinery at reasonable prices, IT IS A FACT THAT THE AERMOTOR COMPANY HAS FOR THE YEAR 1895 BEEN COMPELLED TO RAISE ITS PRICES ON REPAIRS BECAUSE SOME OF ITS CUSTOMERS HAVE BEEN ORDERING INDIVIDUAL PARTS TO MAKE UP COMPLETE MACHINES, SINCE IS THAT WAY THEY COULD GET A MACHINE CHEAPER THAN BY ORDERING IT ASSEMBLED. *People are not compelled to buy machinery; they are compelled to buy repairs.* *The Aermotor Company strives in this respect to go to the other extreme.* It sells so low that rivals can buy the repairs and assemble a machine at less than the machine would cost. But since it was not certain that they would get the machine assembled in good shape, for the protection of its own reputation, the Aermotor Company has raised the price of certain repairs just enough to prevent this in future. But only has the Aermotor Company always given the best goods at the lowest price and refused to sell a poor article at any price, but it has now ESTABLISHED TWENTY BRANCH HOUSES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY IN ORDER TO HAVE NOT ONLY ITS GOODS EASILY ACCESSIBLE, BUT TO HAVE ITS REPAIRS WITHIN EASY REACH. It expects soon to greatly increase this number of houses. This is a matter of the greatest importance to those who are purchasing machinery, as a wise man will look to it that repairs can quickly be had at reasonable cost. Our very low prices and high standards of everything connected with water supply and power production by wind, together with the accessibility of a full line of our goods and repairs, will be appreciated.



Aermotor Co., Chicago.

There's No Use Wasting Words on

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—THEY—

CURE Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Heartburn, Dizziness, Biliousness.

THEY COST 50 CENTS A BOX.

DRUGGISTS SELL THEM.

And That's All There is to Say.

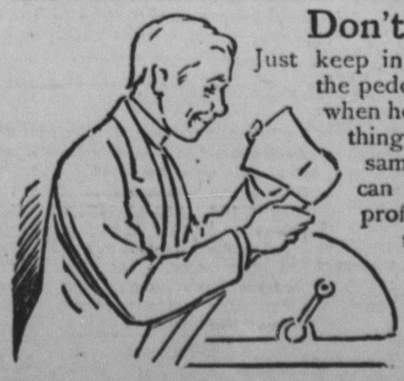
INK FREE To introduce our goods and to secure local and general agents we will send one ounce Red Ink and two ounces Black Ink FREE, prepaid, upon receipt of 6c. postage. KING MFG. CO., D 41, Chicago.

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent FREE to readers of this paper. Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 30 Wall St., N. Y.

B N U 13

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Don't be the Axe!



Just keep in mind that the grocer or the peddler has "an axe to grind" when he tells you that he has something "as good as" or "the same as" Pearline. There can be but one reason—more profit to him by your use of the substitutes.

But how is it with you? What reason can you have for wanting to take the risk? Certainly not economy—Pearline leads to the greatest economy in every direction—saves the most money, time, clothes and health. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 288 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. March 28

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

It Pays to Buy in Bellefonte. . . .

We Open This Week

New Spring importations of Kaika, Taffeta, and Gaufre Silks, in exclusive patterns, suitable for Waists and Dresses.

It Pays to Buy at The Racket. . . .

We Open This Week

A line of Black Dress Goods, that for beauty, quality and price stand unequaled. If U need a good black dress, it will both please and pay U to Kom and C.

It Pays to Buy in Bellefonte. . . .

We Open This Week

A large assortment of fine Dress Linings, and we have the opinion of three of our best Dressmakers that no such "dress fixins" were ever offered to the trade in Bellefonte.

...It Pays To Buy At The Racket...

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

"BLACK AS A CROW"

Is a truism especially applicable to our

POPULAR BRAND

Of Fast Colored

BLACK HOSIERY.

Five years ago we commenced buying our hosiery from one of the best houses in the country and are still buying from the same house, because we have found none to excell them. In these five years we have established

A REPUTATION.

For having the best Stockings in Bellefonte, for the money. Plenty of ladies in town and through the valleys will bear us out in this statement. We buy direct from the manufacturer, hehce can give you such good values.

A New Lot Just Received.

Try them, and you will always want more. Paices, 10, 12, 12 1-2, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50c. Men's Half Hose, 5, 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15 and 25c.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

——Mrs. McCully, one of our oldest ladies, is very ill at her home.

——Mrs. Ollie Maize, an aged lady, is quite ill at her home down street, and her recovery is doubtful.

——Dr. W. A. Jacobs is very ill with pneumonia, the past week, and in consequence is unable to attend to his practice.

——J. Cal. Vonada, tenant the past year on the Emerick farm east of town, moved to a farm at Centre Hill, on Wednesday.

——Col. J. L. Spangler was one of the arrivals here on Monday, to visit his father, ex-sheriff Spangler, who is having an attack of grip.

——G. Grant Gingerich, of Axemann, was in Centre Hall yesterday. He will move next week to a farm within two miles of Lock Haven.

——Mr. John Swarm removed his family from Spring Mills to Centre Hall on Tuesday, to the Keller property lately vacated by the family of Mr. W. W. Dellett.

——J. C. Armbruster was a caller; he moves from Linden Hall to Tusseyville; recently on getting home he found one of his cows had given birth to twin calves.

——W. L. Kurtz, of Somerset county, formerly of this place, is here on a visit to his parents combined with business east. He is accompanied by his interesting little daughter, Anna Bell Kurtz.

——Dr. Allison, of Spring Mills, was a pleasant caller, and entered his name on the "Reporter's" long roll. The Dr. to-day changes his field of practice to Northumberland, where the people will find him a skilled physician and worthy their confidence.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

LECTURES.

"Man and His Destiny" in a Series of Discourses.

Rev. Ira C. Mitchell, of Bellefonte, will deliver a series of discourses of deep interest, in this place, within the next few weeks. The subject will be "Man and His Destiny, Scripturally and Scientifically Considered." The first discourse to be delivered in the Reformed church, on Sunday evening, April 7th, at 7 o'clock.

The next discourse will be in the Lutheran church, on Sunday evening, April 21.

Rev. Mitchell will produce ideas new and original in treating his subjects, and his well-known ability is a guarantee that his discourses will be of deepest interest.

The topics covered by his discourses will be as follows:

1st. God's eternal purpose in creating the world and man.
2d. What is man?
3d. What is life? What is death?
4th. The state of the dead.
5th. Man's final destiny, involving his condition and his home.

Admittance free. A special collection will be held.

Died at Colyer.

Felix Stiffler, of Colyer, Centre county, died Tuesday, March 26th. Mr. Stiffler was confined to his house since last fall with consumption. He was an industrious man, and for a number of years an active member of the Zion Evangelical church, where he will be missed as well as in his family and community. The faith he had in Christ sustained him through his severe sickness, and while his family of four children and wife sustained a great loss in his death, to him it was a great gain.

The Church Progressing.

The erection of the new United Evangelical church at Tusseyville is progressing nicely. The foundation is dug and filled with stone in readiness for the stone mason. The size of the church is 32x50 and 14x20, with tower 8x8. It will be a handsome structure. Likely the corner stone will be laid April 28th, and church will be ready for dedication some time in July or beginning of August. So far all the hauling of stone and lumber and other work was done gratis.

Dug Up a Skeleton.

Tuesday the skeleton of a grown person was dug up in the orchard of Alex. Reed, at Reedsville, which caused some curiosity, as the oldest inhabitant cannot remember of any one being buried there, and it is probably the remains of some pioneer or Indian who died and was buried there before that portion of the county was settled. It was discovered while excavating for a cellar and foundation for a dwelling house and furniture room.

Horse Sale.

S. C. Long, of Alliance, Ohio, will arrive in Centre Hall soon with a car load of horses, which he will offer at public sale at Bartges' hotel on Tuesday next, April 2nd. The horses will be offered at a bargain, and are all of good stock and drivers.

Hotel Re-opened

The Eutaw House, at Potter's bank, will be re-opened to-day as a licensed hotel, James S. Reish, proprietor. It is in one of the most healthy locations in the state, and summer boarders will find it convenient to fishing and hunting grounds.

All Danger Past.

The big ice gorge nine miles long which formed above Lock Haven four weeks ago is a thing of the past. The bright sunshine of the past few days has literally melted it out and the river is now clear.

Those Mutterings.

The mutterings of war between the United States, on one side and England, France and Germany on the other, on account of Central American matters, is all brutum fulmen.

Send it to Them.

Have your friends outside the county subscribe for the "Reporter," and get all the home news and save yourself much letter writing and postage.

Advertising Pays.

Lyon's store, Bellefonte, seems to have the run on shoes. They sold 47 pair to the Pennsvalley trade within 36 hours, a few days ago.

Proposed Buildings.

A new Reformed church and a new school house are mutterings in the air in our boro. As to the school house, make haste slowly.

Bought a Store.

Howard Miller of the east end has purchased a store at Rebersburg and will go into business there.

Died at Lock Haven.

Dr. H. Lichtenthaler, a prominent Lock Haven physician, died on Tuesday of last week.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

An Entertainment to be Given.

An entertainment is scheduled for Friday evening, April 5th, in the Evangelical church. It is to be given by Rev. W. W. Hess, the celebrated character artist and impersonator. We are glad our little community is to be treated to so good a performance as Mr. Hess has the reputation of giving. He is an ex-professor of elocution in the Philadelphia School of Oratory and has given successful entertainments in all the leading cities; and is highly recommended by the best critics in the country. His recitations are not of the old dry lecture style, but are noted for their humorous character, and keep his audiences in a continnal good humor. Admission 20 and 10 cents.

He Could Spell.

Abraham Lincoln in his schoolboy days was a champion speller, and was, moreover, a most ready and obliging prompter, consequently when an unusually difficult spelling lesson was to be recited the future president was excused from the room. On one occasion the word "defied" had been around the class once and was on its second trip, the class being a unit in the opinion that it was spelled with a "y." As it neared a little favorite of Lincoln's he looked at her through a rear window, caught her attention, stuck his finger in one eye and winked with the other. The quick witted girl understood, spelled it correctly and Abe was never suspected of helping that spelling class.

Newton Hamilton's Gold Craze.

Newton Hamilton's gold fever has not abated any. The rock found in the well on the ground owned by J. R. Rhodes has been assayed and yielded thirty dollars worth of gold and two dollars worth of silver. A correspondent from that place to the Lewistown *Free Press* says that the whole town seems to be underlaid with that kind of rock. A shaft is being sunk on the lot of J. D. Miller to ascertain whether gold can be found in paying quantities. It wasn't long since that there was an oil and gas craze in the same town,

The Weather.

The weather, last week, topped off lovely and springlike.

Snowbanks still hug the fence corners and roadsides, and the gradual melting keeps the roads wet and muddy.

Last Friday we saw a farmer plowing on the hillside in Gregg twp.

Sunday morning we had the twentieth snow 1 inch in depth, making 61 inches altogether so far. Sunday afternoon was bright and mild and rain at night.

Potter Twp's Indebtedness.

One of the auditors informs us that Potter township's indebtedness on road account, previous to the blizzard, was $700 and that the snow shoveling bill is not less than $300, which puts the debt up to $1000.

This puts Potter even with Gregg, whose debt previous to the blizzard was $500, added to this is the snow shoveling bill of $500, making total debt of Gregg $1000.

Bellefonte Methodists Protest.

The Methodists of Bellefonte are displeased with the appointment of Rev. G. Tarring Gray as their pastor, and are circulating petitions to Bishop Newman for another man. The objection is a personal one, and so bitter is the feeling that unless their request is granted it may mean a disruption of the church.

Jolly But Awful.

Onion socials are becoming popular in some parts of the country. Six young ladies stand in a row, one bites a piece out of an onion and the gentlemen pay ten cents apiece to guess who bit it. The correct guessers kiss the other five girls, while the unsuccessful kiss the one who bit the onion. There are no blanks in this lottery.

Unopened Roads.

Several farmers complained last week that some of the by-roads had not yet been opened from snow drifts, causing the inconvenience of driving a round-about way to reach certain points. The law requires the proper officers to use no unnecessary delay in making the public roads passable.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

Gen. Beaver's Tin Plate Process.

Gen. James A. Beaver, is putting up tin plate machinery in his nail mills. He said this evening that it was experiment with a new process, and that if it was successful it would revolutionize the manufacture of the tin plate.

Serving as a Juror.

Dr. M'Geehon is serving as a juror at U. S. Court in Scranton—the right kind of man for that.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

—Read Lyon & Co's great spring opening on page five of the REPORTER. They offer some extraordinary bargains in all departments of their store. Their stock is larger than any in this part of the state, and a dollar invested there brings returns.

Hearth and Pot.

We were asked by an elderly lady the other day whether we remembered the days of the hearth and pot for doing the family cooking a half a century back.

Yes, well do we remember it, along with scores of the REPORTER'S esteemed readers. The hearth and pot were in every dwelling and the mamas and daughters of away back done up the good things by hearth and pot, and they just did 'em up brown too, for the cooking stove and range had not yet appeared.

There are many fond recollections connected with the hearth and its open, glowing fires to throw a glare over the kitchen, and the pot suspended from a chain fastened to a cross-piece, up in the chimney, and in this wise the meats and vegetables and dumplings and sourkrout and soup and schnitz un knep (Gen. Beaver's favorite) and pot-pie and other good things were cooked. And there was the three legged pan set over the fire on the hearth to fry ham and fish and liver and speck-un-oyer and other good eatables.

The hearth was large enough to hang two great kettles abreast for washing and butchering days, and the hams were often hung up in the massive chimney to be smoked, and matches unknown, fires were started by means of steal, flint and punk, or from live coals covered with ashes the evening before.

Ah, sakes, what good cooking there was in those days, everything well done, and dyspepsia unknown!

The hearth was of stone in some dwellings and even with the floor; in others it was raised about two feet to avoid stooping in doing the cooking. The open hearth was about ten feet front and three deep, tapering into a chimney large enough to admit a big sized man at the top. In some houses these hearths were built V shaped in or near the centre of the house and took up much space. A few are yet to be seen in buildings remaining over from ye olden time to be beheld with awe and wonder by the educated greenhorns of today.

Yes, we do remember the good old times of the hearth and kettle.

Not Dead Yet.

Doc. Riter, the veternarian, who was shot in the eye in one of the battles of the civil war and still carries the minnie ball in his head, tells us he had his case examined by three physicians last fall and they were of one opinion that his death would be caused from the trouble within three months. On Tuesday last the three months were up, and the Doc. rejoices in being livelier and spryer than at any time in the last few years, and good enough to doctor sick horses for many years to come and when the funerals of some of the physicians who diagnosed his case may have been held. Long life to the veteran who carries a little lead mine in his head.

Clearfield Coal Operators Combine.

The demoralized condition of the bituminous coal trade in Pennsylvania is to be corrected by the operators. The leading operators of the Clearfield region met a few days ago and formed an organization to be known as the Operators' Association of the Clearfield Region. It was decided that the output should be lessened and that the association should pool the production of the entire region.

Wanted Peace in the Family.

One head of a large family, down the valley, concluded to subscribe for two copies of the "Reporter" for the sake of harmony, as each one wants it first when it reaches the house, and it takes too long for a single copy to get around. The sensible men are not all dead yet.

Prices Dropped.

Chickens have become so industrious at laying eggs that the article has dropped to 10 cents per dozen, and every boy and girl can be made glad with at least a pair of easter eggs, and these should be nicely colored at that. Always do something to please the little ones.

Union County Deaths.

Limestone twp., Mar. 11, John Newman, aged 77 years.

West Buffalo twp., on 18, Wm. R. Wagner, aged 45 years.

Mifflinburg, on 13, Sarah Kleckner, aged 77 years.

A New Addition.

Archie Allison is now rejoicing over the fact that he is the papa of a little daughter which came to brighten his home a few days ago. His handsome residence at Bellefonte is still more attractive now.

Postmaster at Rote.

W. J. Burrell has been appointed postmaster at Rote, Clinton county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bathurst.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Foster Gives Forecasts of the Storm Wave to Cross the Continent.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 24th to 28th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 29th, cross the western mountain country about the 30th, great central valleys the 31st to April 2, and the eastern states about April 3.

This disturbance will occur during a cold period, and the week will average below the normal, the warm wave going above and the cool waves considerably below normal.

A few places will have fair rains from this disturbance, but generally the rainfall will be deficient, and signs of an approaching drought will be apparent. The warm wave will cross the western mountain country about the 29th, great central valleys the 31st, and eastern states April 2. Cool waves will cross the western mountain country about April 1, great central valleys April 3 and the eastern states about the 4th.

My next bulletin will contain a long range forecast of temperature and rainfall for April, covering various sections of the United States. Under my new and imperfect calculations I began these long-range forecasts of temperature and rainfall for December, 1894, and although some errors have occurred, the percentage of forecasts gained as compared with those lost is very encouraging.

The greatest difficulties I have to contend with at this time are on account of the very poor records in the arid districts east of the Rocky mountains ane the west gulf states.

Another great fault with the weather records is that they are all reduced to calendar month averages. Nature formed the weather periods and man formed the calendar months and the two will not work together. Congress should make an appropriation sufficient to publish the daily records of temperature and rain, tabulated, especially for places where records have been kept for more than forty years.

An Appreciated Compliment.

Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, president judge of the Schuylkill district, has been lying quite ill at his home in Pottsville and the people in general are hoping that the eminent jurist may recover. He is one of God's noblest works, an honest and just man. It was with pleasure the editor of the REPORTER received the compliments and good wishes of this eminent jugde carried to us from his bedside a short time ago, by Rev. J. W. Boal upon the occasion of his recent visit to this place. Like all who have known Judge Pershing, we have known him only to hold him in the highest esteem, and we pray for his recovery and a continuance of his usefulness.

Mileage Books Withdrawn.

Last week both the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company issued orders to their agents to sell no more mileage books over their lines. Of course all mileage books that have been bought are good until used. This action of these large companies is very severe on the traveling salesmen, but it is thought by some railroaders, that it will last for only a short time until the companies can enter into arrangements with other roads to issue mileage books good for use on all the roads throughout the State.

Lewistown Will Celebrate.

A meeting was held in the Masonic Temple at Lewistown last week, and it was decided to celebrate the centennial of the incorporation of Lewistown as a borough, the date to be fixed at the next meeting, March 28. The celebration will last three days, and will include an industrial display, civic parade and other public exercises.

Traction Company Organized.

The Lock Haven traction company was organized at that place on Monday. It purchased all the stock and bonds of the electric street railway company and leased its lines for 999 years. The new concern is capitalized at $300,000. The lines are to be extended at once. C. A. Bragg, of Philadelphia, is president, and Mayor Mayer, of Lock Haven, is vice president.

A Church Unpleasantness.

Bellefonte Methodists have a little unpleasantness on hand arising from an exchange of ministers. Rev. Mosser was assigned to that pulpit but was afterwards sent to Wilkesbarre and Rev. Gray sent to Bellefonte, and this caused a little hubbub.

To Pay License.

The Bellefonte council has before it a proposition to make outsiders peddling within the boro with wagons to pay a license fee.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

—You can save $5 on every $10 purchase you make at our store. We have received a big stock of spring goods, and they are exceptionally cheap.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

—Big spring opening at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, where you can get anything needed at very low figures.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I am delighted with my success selling Dish Washers; in the last six weeks I made $534, and was sick part of the time. I think this is pretty good for an inexperienced lady. I am surprised there has never been a good Dish Washer put on the market before, as everyone seems so anxious for one. It certainly is a popular demand that is unsupplied, and that means big money for the agents that supply the demand. I believe any woman or man can make from $5 to $12 a day anywhere in this business, and by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa., you can get full particulars. It simply requires a little push. You can't expect to make money unless you try. I would like to have the experience of others of your readers in this business.

M. FRANCIS.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

Lined in the Seat.

An exchange has the following: Two Irwin, Pa., girls became infatuated with the idea of having their pictures taken with their heads coquettishly stuck through a torn newspaper and visited a photograph gallery for that purpose. When the pictures were finished they were horrified to see what they had failed to notice—that the newspaper they had stuck their heads through, just beneath their laughing faces, was a clothing firm's advertisment headed, "Our pants are lined in the seat."

Youcangetitatfaubles.

A Useful Appendage.

The borough report as issued by the auditors, has lost its candle appendage, "andit treasurer." Get a lantern and search the alleys for the thing. The report shows the treasurer with about $175 on hand.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

—Our spring stock of clothing is now in and a more complete assortment cannot be found in any store. Clothing never was so cheap and you get surprisingly big returns for your money.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte, are making a big drive in shoes. They carry a full line in this department, and at prices that are way below their competitors, It is useless to pay a big price for shoes when you can get the same article several dollars cheaper at Lyons. Don't pay any dealer an extravagant price, until you inspect their stock.

SALE REGISTER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.—Philip Durst, about two miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farm implements, etc.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.—J. C. Armbruster, near Linden Hall, farm stock, horses, cattle, implements, etc. Sale at one o'clock.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.—Henry Kline, about 1 mile west of Old Fort, cattle, horses, shoats, farm implements, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock, Wm. Goheen suc't.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	8
Shoulders	10
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	7

4 styles in the leading novelty of the season—Crepon—starting from 50c up—Garmans.

Serges, Checks, Cheviots, Cravenetts, Henriettas, Novelties, Crepons, and all the leading styles of goods for Capes and Dresses—Garmans.

Lancaster Gingham, 5c, Appleton A Muslin, 5c, Turkey Red Prints, Shirting Prints, Outing, etc.—Garmans.

Lace Curtains, Scrims, Dotted Muslin, Madras, Heavy Portieres, etc.—Garmans.

Thirty patterns of Percals and Madras Cloth, Duck, Dimitys, Pique, Plaid and Striped White Goods.—Garmans.

Buckles for Trimming Dresses, Initial Stick Pins, 5c, Writing Tablets, and Lead Pencils at about one-half price.—Garmans.

A nice oval glass Dish, full size, 5c. Imitation Cut Glass, choicest Patterns at ruinously low prices.—Garmans.

Brownie Lunch Boxes, Tin and Agate Ware. Our Agate Ware is of the finest quality at cut prices.—Garmans.